

Arthur Miall

18 Bowrie Street

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 918.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.  
STAMPED .... 8d.

**MR. EDWARD MIALL** begs to inform his Friends that all **LETTERS** sent to his **PRIVATE RESIDENCE** should be addressed in future to "WELLAND HOUSE, FOREST-HILL, S.E."

PATRONESS, LADY PETO.

**A BAZAAR** for the SALE of FANCY and USEFUL ARTICLES will be held in SEPTEMBER next, in AID of the FUNDS for BUILDING the ABBEY-ROAD CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by Mrs. Marshall, Secretary, 22, St. John's-wood-park; Rev. W. Stott, 35, Ordinance-road; and Mr. Bowser, Hon. Sec., 1, Queen's-terrace, St. John's-wood.

An Engraving and statement of the case sent on application.

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DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS received by  
**ROBERT ASHTON, Secretary.**  
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**POLAND.**—The CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the FRIENDS of POLAND, authorised by the delegate of the Polish National Government, earnestly ASK for immediate SUBSCRIPTIONS to the account of their Treasurer, P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P., at Messrs. Oldings, Osborne and Co.'s, Clement's-lane, E.C., or by money order to their Secretary, Mr. W. E. Adams, 10, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

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The Most Hon. the Marchioness of OHOLMONDELEY.

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Mrs. John Courthope, Surrey-square, Old Kent-road.

Secretary and Collector,  
Mrs. Hunt, 235, Oxford-street, W.

The next HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this Charity will be held at the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL, on FRIDAY NEXT, June 5th.

The Chair to be taken at One o'clock.

Contributions to the Brixton Asylum, now finished, will be thankfully received.

**CONTRACT for MILK.**—The COMMITTEE of the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, Haverstock-hill, near Hampstead, will meet on WEDNESDAY, June 10th, to receive Tenders for the daily supply of GENUINE MILK for Twelve Months next ensuing. The form of tender may be obtained of the Secretary. The weekly consumption is about eighty-four barn gallons. Payment prompt.

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Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

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\* \* \* References to the Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; the Rev. I. Dorey, Edmonton; W. Johnson, Esq., Banbury; and Parents in all the midland counties.

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	£	s.	d.
Sydney (N. S. W.), by Rev. J. Voller	44	0	0
Ditto ditto	30	17	8
Quilistown (S. A.), by Rev. A. Webb	7	15	7
Mr. S. Jones, Shrewsbury	0	1	5
Bo Moor Chapel (Congregation and School)	4	15	6
Ditto for Ministers	4	15	6
Waltham Abbey	6	15	0
Ditto Sunday school	0	14	6
Boughton-on-the-Water, by J. Fife	1	8	9
Great Marlow, by Rev. E. Taylor	0	14	6
Mount Jerich Chapel, New Forest, by Mr. Cooper	1	0	0
"Christian World"	5	0	0
Mr. J. Reynolds, Fife	1	0	0

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Mission House, 33, Moor, at street; and at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.'s, Lombard-street.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

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## Eccelesiastical Affairs.

### SLOWLY RIPENING.

THE political establishment of a Christian Church—the raising of it to the status of a national institution—the giving to its clergy exclusive temporal honours, emoluments, prerogatives and advantages, has, it must be confessed, a strange moral effect upon the minds of its chief rulers. Last week we had occasion to animadvert upon that prelate conservatism which, rather than acquiesce in the slightest change, preferred to retain words of solemn subscription which it interpreted, and wished that others should interpret, in a non-natural sense. This week it shows a decided inclination to hold fast by a form of Burial Service, the scandal of using which, in some cases, it would remove, not by doing away with the cause of it, but by recommending or conniving at a clerical breach of the law. It would be uncharitable in the extreme to suppose that our most rev. and right rev. fathers in God, are devoid of reverence either for truth or for legal authority, in the abstract—but they have only themselves to blame if people who are accustomed to compare one thing with another come to the conclusion that there is a remarkable proneness in episcopal minds to deprecate the least change in the system they administer as a greater evil than prevarication and illegality in the conduct of the clergy. It is curious to observe how lay nobles, of whose conservatism no suspicion can be entertained, are impatient in presence of the sacerdotal obstructiveness which no urgency of moral or spiritual motives can overpower, and the archbishops and bishops must have felt highly complimented on Monday evening when, in referring a matter involving the reputation of the Church of England to their consideration, noble lords not in holy orders entreated the noble lords who were, not to regard that reference as equivalent to a license to bury the matter out of sight, once and for ever.

Lord Ebury, on Monday afternoon, moved the House of Lords to address her Majesty for a Royal Commission to consider the Burial Service of the Established Church with a view to making such changes as would give the clergy entire relief. The grievance to which the ministers of that Church are subject, and which the noble lord asks to be removed, was well illustrated by a single case which he narrated. The case, indeed, is not an uncommon one of the kind, but became remarkable in consequence of the proceedings to which it gave rise. In the month of December, 1848, a man notorious for profligacy was turned out of a tavern in Cambridge at a late hour of the night in such a state of intoxication that on his way home he fell into a ditch and was smothered. His parish clergyman was bound by law to refer to this man's soul, in words addressed to the heart-searching God, and uttered over the poor wretch's grave, as "delivered out of the miseries of this sinful world" and "taken" by the Almighty "unto himself"—

and, as if the irreverence and mockery of so applying these words were not sufficient, he was bound to pray, "We beseech thee, O Father, that when we shall depart this life we may rest in Christ, as our hope is this our brother doth." Mr. Dodd, the clergyman in question, declined to contract the guilt of this prescribed hypocrisy, was cited before the Court of Arches, and after sixteen months was sentenced to suspension for six months, and to pay the costs of the suit. Whereupon, a memorial and remonstrance was signed, Lord Ebury tells us, "by seven persons who have since been promoted to the episcopal office, either here or in the colonies, among others by the prelate who presides over the diocese of Lincoln, and by a host of deans, archdeacons, rural deans, professors and canons—in all, 3,814 clergymen, of all parties." The memorial was as follows:—"We beg to express our conviction that the almost indiscriminate use of the Order for the Burial of the Dead, as practically enforced by the existing state of the law, imposes a heavy burden upon the consciences of clergymen, and is the occasion of a grievous scandal to many Christian people. We, therefore, most humbly pray that your lordships will be pleased to give the subject now brought under your consideration such attention as the magnitude of these evils appears to require, with a view to the devising of some effectual remedy."

The reply to it brings out into striking prominence the immovable conservatism of episcopal habits of thought and traditional practice. The late Archbishop of Canterbury was the writer—the secretary to the committee who got up the memorial was the person addressed. The gist of the answer may be gathered from the following sentence:—"The Bishops generally sympathise with the memorialists in the difficulties to which they sometimes find themselves exposed with reference to the terms of the Burial Service; but I am sorry to report further, that the obstacles in the way of remedying these difficulties appear to them, as at present advised, to be insuperable."

More than ten years have elapsed since this remonstrance was presented and this reply to it given. Thousands of cases involving the same religious improprieties, or, as the bishops prefer to designate them, "difficulties," have subsequently occurred. What does the Primate say to this? He admits the "difficulty," and openly states that when consulted by the clergy on the subject, which he frequently was, this was his answer—"that if a person died in the commission of known sin, or in the open avowal of unbelief, or having recently declared that, living in wilful sin he was determined not to abandon it, nothing would induce him to pronounce these words over him. He would stand the risk of all the penalties of the law rather than do so."

This is a pretty state of things—the highest rulers of the Church recommending their clergy, in certain cases, to refuse compliance with the law. And they may do so, the Bishop of London argued (but, as the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Chelmsford, the noble lord's predecessor on the woolsack, pointed out to him, erroneously), with practical impunity—for all proceedings against a clergyman, under the Church Discipline Act, must originate, he contended, with the bishop, "and was it conceivable that a case was likely to arise in which any member of that bench would proceed against a clergyman under the circumstances which had been supposed?" So it comes to this—that the Burial Service of the Church of England has been so drawn up that the indiscriminate use of it enjoined by law gives occasion to scandal so great as sometimes to render clerical disobedience a religious duty, and the bishops are prepared to excuse and shelter that disobedience. But why not alter the service or the law? The Bishop of London says that "this particular question is not ripe." How many more summers, we should like to know, will be required to ripen it? The Archbishop of Canterbury admitted that "this state of things seemed to require some alteration—but, at the same time, he should be very sorry to give his

consent to this motion, at the present moment, not having thoroughly ascertained what its precise object was." The upshot of the discussion was that Lord Ebury consented, at the request of the right rev. bench, to withdraw his motion, upon the understanding that they would take it into consideration, and would, at an early period, and, if possible, during the present Session, bring forward a measure upon the subject.

The tone adopted by the lay lords who spoke in this debate will, perhaps, do more towards "ripening the question" in the minds of the Bishops, than the influence of those religious considerations which have appealed to them for years in vain. Earl Stanhope declared that "surely, the present was a state of things which ought not to be continued." Earl Russell said in reference to the advice given by the Primate to his clergy to decline conforming to their legal obligations, "It is obvious that that is a state of law which ought not to remain unchanged." Earl Grey "thought that after the discussion their lordships had heard they must all feel that there was a grievance which urgently required a remedy." Lord Lyttelton manfully avowed that "he was too much impressed with the vitality of the Church of England to suppose that it was like a house of cards, and that if one were touched the whole fabric would fall down." And the Lord Chancellor concluded his speech with these significant words—"In the language of the service which they were considering, he believed their lordships would be willing to postpone further discussion upon it at present," in the sure and certain hope "that the right rev. bench would afford them the means of reconsidering it in a manner that would be satisfactory to the consciences of all members of the Church."

So the matter stands at present. The Bishops have pledged themselves to the House of Lords, "as speedily as they can, to ascertain the views and feelings of the Church on this important subject, and to desire some means of remedying an admitted grievance." These are the engagements undertaken by the Archbishop of Canterbury on behalf of the episcopal bench. Two or three years, hence, perhaps, they will, to use the language of the Lord Chancellor, "come forward with something like a unanimous opinion and representation of what they desire to be substituted for the present service, and which they are assured will be satisfactory to the clergy." We only hope that they will bear in mind the old adage, "While the grass grows, the steed may starve."

## ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

We have just been reading, with a curious and vivid interest, the debate, in the Free-Church Assembly now sitting at Edinburgh, on the proposals for union with the United Presbyterian Church. A fortnight ago we reported the result of the debate on this subject in Synod of the latter body. The prominence given to the Voluntary question in the remarkable discussion which then took place, could not fail to make the same subject almost equally prominent in the Free-Church Assembly. It has, if anything, been more so; and we are therefore able, for the first time since the Disruption, to judge whether any, and, if any, what progress has been made in the sentiments of this body, respecting the State-Church theory.

The character of the discussion we feel to have been, on the whole, remarkably gratifying and satisfactory. Progress is not only evident, but it is candidly and openly avowed. No one, of course, expected or expects that the Free Church will become thoroughly voluntary in principle in a single generation. With the exception of a few individuals, this did not take place even with the Nonconformists after the Ejection. Different positions and changes of habit, however, modified the views of all but a few men of the most extreme temperament; but we question whether the change amongst Nonconformists



was anything like so great as that which has taken place in the Free Church.

The debate in the Assembly was opened by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, the author of the "Ten Years' Conflict," who, in a speech of very great ability, and which ~~was~~ <sup>has</sup> been received with enthusiastic applause, advocated the union of the two denominations. Those who have read Dr. Buchanan's history, and who may remember the chapter defining the principles on which the Disruption proceeded, will be prepared for a very near approach in his speech to Anti-State-Churchism. His declaration on this subject, which probably represents as nearly as possible the present state of opinion in his Church, is as follows:—

We hold the union of Church to State to be lawful, but we do not hold it to be indispensable. We believe not only that the Church can and does exist without it, but that it is only in certain peculiar circumstances, and on certain special conditions, that the Church can warrantably enter into such a union at all. And if we were asked the question, is there at this moment any national Church, I do not say in this kingdom, but in the world, whose union with the State rests on a Scriptural basis? we should with one word answer, No; not so much as one! (Applause.) Nay, more, I believe we should be equally unanimous in expressing our conviction that, constituted as States and nations now are, the prospect of any such change as would warrant the alliance is indefinitely remote.

It was remarkable that Dr. Buchanan should have been followed by the Rev. C. J. Brown, of Edinburgh, who, thirty years ago, took a very active and prominent part against the Voluntary party in Scotland, and who, if we remember rightly, was the most virulent opponent, on the Annuity-tax question, of Dr. John Brown. Mr. Brown, with a magnanimity which would do honour to the loftiest Christian character, now came forward to say that he felt ashamed of the bitterness of language which he then used—which he would rather put his hand in the fire than write again. He was also, he said, now quite satisfied that he had put the question of the expediency of State endowments "much too strongly—unaware then of the immense power of Voluntary liberality." He added, "We have now no State endowments; we do not expect any; we do not desire any." Dr. Gibson followed in opposition to the motion on account of the difference of opinion between the two bodies on this question, and showed, in his speech, that he at least had made no advance in the past twenty years of his life. The speech of the day followed almost immediately after Dr. Gibson sat down,—when Dr. Guthrie rose, and maintained that so far as the Free Church was concerned, the State-Church question, as a practical question, was dead. He would unite with the Seceders rather than with the State, even if the State were to offer to them the terms they would have taken in 1843. And, here is a passage:—

I have no hesitation in saying that I see the connection of Church and State in a different point of view than when I saw it as minister of St. John's. Now that I am in, I won't take it; for this reason, that the States of this world are not in a condition to give it. It will be time enough when they come up to that point. They are in another condition than would warrant this union. They are in the condition that makes Paul forbid the banns:—"Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers." I turn up the page of history, and I find that the State has never kept faith with the Church. Age after age, and by act after act, and going through the body of the most solemn treaty, she has attacked the liberty of the Church of Christ. I can now walk on my own footing, Sir; and when she offers to me a pair of crutches, I say—Take them yourself. Whenever I take them up she will knock the crutches from below my feet, and have a bound slave lying beneath her.

The mind of the assembly was evidently made up after Dr. Guthrie's speech, although many members spoke after him, amongst others Dr. Begg, who declaimed with great vigour against the State supporting as it now did, "Baal with one hand and Christ with another," and Dr. Candlish, who addressed himself mainly to the theological and administrative aspects of the questions. Dr. Buchanan's motion for a committee to meet the United Presbyterian Committee to discuss the matter, was then unanimously carried.

If the expression of opinion strengthens opinion, and if the avowal of advance prepares the way for further advance, this discussion in the Free Church Assembly will prove to have been one of the greatest gains to Voluntaryism in Scotland that it has received for nearly a generation. These men are simply walking the way in which "all our fathers walked," and will no doubt, in due time, arrive at the same principles and the same purposes that now move the hearts of English and Scottish Nonconformists.

We print in another column the petition of the Liberation Society against the "Augmentation of Benefices Bill." We congratulate ourselves that this society does not stand alone in its opinion of this scandalous measure. In an article on the cure of souls for sale, the *Church the People* for June protests against the bill as a barter and jobbery in

livings, and prints two letters from correspondents in which it is characterised as a legalisation of simony, an encouragement to buying and selling patronages; as an inequitable measure for the Church, and a bad precedent—for the augmentation of benefices should be made from voluntary offerings. The same journal states that the following petition against the measure to both Houses of Convocation, and both Houses of Parliament, has also been prepared:—

That the said bill may be rejected.

1. Because the sale of Church offices is a grievous scandal, which ought to be diminished, not increased.

2. Because the conversion of Church offices into private property tends to denationalise the Church, and to reduce it from the greatest public institution into a close private corporation.

3. Because the transfer of patronage from a public responsible officer to private owners will throw additional obstacles in the way of clergymen who are without interest, and thus render the ministry of the Church a still closer profession than it is at present; whereas justice and the public interest alike require that it should afford an equal career to every deserving man.

4. Because the bill does not even profess to make the smallest provision for freer access to public worship in the parishes affected by it, or to contribute to the spiritual welfare of the "neglected masses" in any way whatever.

5. Because, instead of selling the national Church-patronage to private persons, the Lord Chancellor might in the opinion of your petitioners, better transfer it to the bishops of the respective dioceses in which the livings are situated, or to impartially selected diocesan boards.

The remarkable similarity between some points in this petition and some in that of the Liberation Society will be noticed.

This open denunciation of an evil within the Church is, we should have thought, a far wiser course to pursue than silence respecting it—such as Church journals have preserved with regard to the Irish Church. The flagrant abuses of this institution are diligently kept out of sight, and it is mildly observed that no one need wonder that it should not prosper when it is remembered "how long the Government have given their influence to Popery and Dissent"! So writes the *Clerical Journal*, which also expresses alarm at the fact that a proposition for alienating the funds of the Church should be gravely discussed in Parliament. A little further on, however, in the same journal, we get an expression of opinion which indicates that the Church need not be much alarmed on this subject. The "offertory movement" is again alluded to, and the following emphatic words used respecting it:—

The revival of the offertory is now a great movement, and supplies the best practical answer to the question as to how the expense of maintaining divine worship is to be kept up in places where the laying of Church-rates is impracticable, and where endowments cannot be obtained. It is also undoubtedly the most reliable means for supporting charities, and it is free from all the objections which may be urged against the modern custom of charity sermons. If the members of a congregation could only make up their minds to regard almsgiving both as a duty and as a privilege, and the vicar and churchwardens would be exact in giving returns of the sums received and expended, no real claim on Christian benevolence would languish for want of pecuniary support.

This is the very thought expressed in the Liberation Society's petition, where the committee avow the conviction that there is sufficient wealth, zeal, and liberality to be found amongst the members of the Established Church to defray the expenses of all her clergy. We heartily believe so. Are we the Church's enemies because we say it?

The "Burial question," it will be seen, is not laid. The *Guardian*, and its correspondents, are still keeping it before the public in connexion with Mr. Gladstone's position. One clergyman writes this week that Mr. Gladstone would have earned the everlasting gratitude of every parish priest if he had been allowed to shape a bill giving relief both to Churchmen and Dissenters. To Churchmen, mark! For says this writer, "This bill, as Mr. Gladstone wished to frame it, would have afforded a good portion of that relief which was petitioned for some years ago by more than 4,000 of the clergy, your humble servant among them. In my opinion, sooner than that this profanation should go on, it would be better for us to accept the bill as a whole, and grant leave to the Dissenting minister to use his service as often as he asks for it, as the cheap price of our own deliverance from shame and bondage."

In the debate on Lord Ebury's motion on Monday, frequent allusion was made to the order for the burial of the dead in the Prayer-book of the American Episcopal Church. As the suggestion was thrown out, and received with some favour, that this order might be substituted for that enforced on English clergymen, we think it will be well to put their differences before our readers.

The American order commences with stating that it is not to "be used for any unbaptized adults, any who die excommunicate, or who have laid violent hands on themselves." The Scripture quotations are the

same as in the English Prayer-book, but the words used "while the earth shall be cast upon the body" avoid the objectionable phrases in the English service:—

Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, we therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; looking for the general Resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ; at whose second coming in glorious majesty to judge the world, the earth and the sea shall give up their dead; and the corruptible bodies of those who sleep in him shall be changed, and made like unto his own glorious body; according to the mighty working whereby he is able to subdue all things unto himself.

In the same way, the subsequent prayer is altered so that no thanksgiving, with reference to the person buried, may be offered up:—

Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity; We give thee hearty thanks for the good examples of all those thy servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labours. And we beseech thee, that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of thy holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in thy eternal and everlasting glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O merciful God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life; in whom whosoever believeth, shall live, though he die; and whosoever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally; who also hath taught us, by his holy Apostle Saint Paul, not to be sorry, as men without hope, for those who sleep in him; We humbly beseech thee, O Father, to raise us from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness; that, when we shall depart this life, we may rest in him; and that, at the general Resurrection in the last day, we may be found acceptable in thy sight; and receive that blessing, which thy well-beloved Son shall then pronounce to all who love and fear thee, saying, Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world. Grant this, we beseech thee, O merciful Father, through Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Redeemer. Amen.

After either of these prayers, the service concludes with the benediction. It will be seen that the essence of the alteration consists in the skilful substitution of words of general for words of individual thanksgiving. Such an alteration would, we should judge, more than satisfy the consciences of the clergy.

#### CHURCH-RATES IN NEW PARISHES.

A preliminary meeting of members of Parliament, and ministers and gentlemen connected with various Dissenting bodies, met yesterday at 2 p.m., at Fendall's Hotel, to consider what steps should be taken to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to the principle that no Church-rates should be levied in the new parishes created under recent acts which it is now proposed to consolidate. Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., was called to the chair, and after a statement by Mr. Hull Terrell, a small committee was appointed to prepare a statement of facts and resolutions for an adjourned meeting to be held at the same hour and place on Thursday (to-morrow).

We are given to understand that there is not the slightest hope that the Select Committee to whom the Solicitor-General's bill was referred, will take any steps to carry out the declared intentions of the Legislature. This bill of more than 400 clauses contains we believe several obnoxious clauses; affords great facilities for the formation of new parishes, and the consequent extension of the Church-rate system; and enables these parishes to mortgage the rates for many years to come for the purpose of building churches! We believe that with little difficulty a large number of new parishes might be formed under the Consolidation bill in Manchester and other large towns, each of which would be liable to Church-rates. For the present we would recommend all who are interested in the subject to collect such local information as is obtainable, and send it to the committee at Fendall's Hotel.

#### THE AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES BILL.

The following petition against this bill was presented to the House of Commons last night, by Mr. Barnes, M.P. The second reading of the bill is fixed for Thursday next.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the executive committee of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control.

Sheweth,—

1. That in the opinion of your petitioners the progress of the Christian religion is, under Divine Providence, greatly affected by the character of its ministers, by their suitability to their spheres of labour, and by their hold on the affections of the people whose spiritual interests are commanded to their charge.

2. That in the early ages of Christianity, and until some time after its first endowment by the State, it was



the invariable practice, derived from Apostolic authority, in every branch of the Church, for Christian communities to have a voice in the election of their ministers or bishops.

3. That the first infringement on this liberty of the Church took place in an age when the Church of Christ had become corrupted by the patronage of the State, and when its offices had become objects of political and hierarchical ambition and cupidity.

4. That the subsequent history of Christianity abundantly shows that great practical evils have resulted from this innovation,—that improper, unsuitable, or inefficient ministers have been thrust upon congregations,—that favouritism and nepotism have become so common as almost to have extinguished the sense of their iniquity,—that the Church has lost respect in the eyes of the world, and that the spread of religion has, thereby, been seriously impeded.

5. That these evils have been greatly aggravated by the legalised sale of the right of presentation to livings,—a traffic abhorrent in its nature to the spirit of the Christian religion, condemned by the Christian conscience of all ages, and declared by the laws of England to be "detestable," and which has tempted unfit men to assume the office of the Christian ministry, has prevented the advancement of men of piety and learning, and has occasioned pain to the friends, and provoked reproach from the enemies, of religion.

6. That there are more than 6,000 livings in England and Wales at the disposal of private patrons, and that it appears to your petitioners, from information derived from the public journals, that the traffic and speculation in such livings is on the increase.

7. That having in view the foregoing facts, your petitioners have seen, with surprise and concern, that a bill has been sent down to your honourable House, entitled "The Augmentation of Benefices Bill," which will give the direct sanction of the Legislature to an extension of this scandalous traffic, by authorising the sale of the advowsons of more than four hundred livings which have been, for several centuries past, in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor of England.

8. That, as members of the State, your petitioners deem it their duty to protest against the sale to private individuals of any right of nomination to office now vested in a public functionary. That, whatever objection may be taken, and reasonably taken, to the possession of ecclesiastical patronage by a political or judicial officer of the Crown, your petitioners believe that the exercise of such patronage, under a sense of public responsibility, is less injurious than it is in the hands of private and irresponsible persons.

9. That even on the assumption that, with a view to obtain money for religious purposes, the sale to private persons of the right to nominate to ecclesiastical offices might be justified, your petitioners are of opinion that the bill now before your Honourable House, the provisions of which are based upon such assumption, is still open to the grave objection that it authorises the Lord Chancellor to dispose of the advowsons of certain livings now in his gift, and to apply the proceeds of their sale to the augmentation of the incomes attached to such livings. Your petitioners submit that the advowsons held in trust by the Crown belong to the nation, and that therefore the proceeds of their alienation from public to private hands cannot, without manifest injustice, be exclusively appropriated to the benefit of a section of the nation numbering scarcely one-half of the worshipping population, nor without creating a precedent for dealing with public ecclesiastical property which, in future times, may occasion serious inconvenience and bitter contention.

10. That it also appears—no provision to the contrary being made—that persons purchasing any of the advowsons included in the first schedule to the proposed measure, having had the livings which have been purchased augmented out of the proceeds of the sale of such advowsons, may, at any time after such augmentation, re-sell such advowsons with the increased pecuniary value which will have been given to them by such augmentation. That your petitioners regard such an appropriation of public money for private advantage as contrary to considerations of public justice, and believe that the encouragement afforded to the purchase of advowsons, which may be sold with the certainty of realising a large pecuniary profit, will lead to an unholy and opprobrious speculation, calculated to misrepresent the character and weaken the influence of the Church of Christ in these realms.

11. That your petitioners, having examined the list of livings contained in the first schedule to the proposed measure, find that a large number are in very small rural parishes, the populations of which do not exceed one or two hundred persons, and that some of such livings are already endowed with revenues amounting to more than 200*l.* per annum.

12. That, even admitting the desirableness of augmenting the incomes of such livings, your petitioners are of opinion that such augmentation should not be made from the public revenues. That, the unprecedented amounts which have been contributed for religious purposes during the last half-century, demonstrate that, wherever a necessity has been proved to exist, the people of this country have been willing to give largely towards the support of every movement for the extension of religion; and it is the conviction of our petitioners that there is sufficient wealth, zeal, and

liberality to be found amongst the members of the Episcopal Church in England to provide adequately for the maintenance of their clergy, without any aid whatever from the State.

13. That your petitioners regard the proposed measure as a fresh illustration of the evil tendency of attempts to promote the spiritual interests of the community by legislative enactments; and inasmuch as all such attempts have fettered and weakened the churches whose affairs have been regulated by the secular authority,

Your petitioners humbly pray, not only that the Bill for the Augmentation of Benefices may not pass your honourable House, but that steps may be taken having ultimately in view the self-support and self-government of the Churches now established by law. And your petitioners will ever pray.

#### CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

**ILLEGAL RATE AT TUDDENHAM.**—On Thursday last the friends of Church-rates suffered another humiliating defeat at the Woodbridge Petty Sessions, in the case of Mr. John Neve, who very properly objected to pay a rate which he contended had been illegally made. The solicitor of the churchwardens contended that the magistrates had the right of determining whether an objection was legally a valid one or not. Addressing the magistrates, he said: "The state had not invested them with the functions of the Ecclesiastical Court, and they had no right to try those points." Certainly not; Mr. Churchyard was quite correct; and this the magistrates saw, and at once wisely dismissed the case.

**ANOTHER INVALID RATE.**—The Kirkham Church-rate case was heard on Friday in the Chancery Court of York, before Mr. G. H. Vernon, the Chancellor. This was a suit for non-payment of a Church-rate, brought by Messrs. Birley and Barrett, the churchwardens of the parish of Kirkham, in the county of Lancaster, and diocese of Manchester, against Messrs. Richards and Bowdler, of Weham, in the parish of Kirkham, coal-merchants; the amount of rate sued for being 9*½*d. The defendant having pleaded that the rate was invalid, the case was carried to this court. After a statement of the case by Mr. Shephard, Dr. Foster, of London, who was specially retained, addressed the court on behalf of the defendants. He contended that by reason of the period of the ecclesiastical year at which the vestry was summoned, the rate made by it was substantially retrospective; that the rate was laid mainly for purposes which were not legal without the sanction of the vestry; that the sanction of the vestry to the purposes in question was not obtained; that questions relevant to the determination of the vestry were precluded from being considered by the ruling of the chairman; that the poll was not duly taken; and that the vestry was not legally competent to make a Church-rate. The Chancellor decided against the validity of the rate. It was quite clear that means ought to have been afforded to the non-contentants to test the quantum of the rate, and he also was decidedly of opinion that the vote of Michael Sharpy, which had been refused, ought to have been taken. Each party to pay their own costs.

**CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE.**—At the recent police-court at Faversham, a distress-warrant was ordered against Mr. Reynolds, a Friend, for non-payment of a Church-rate. A quantity of flour was seized, which was sold privately to a baker in the town.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—In the parish of St. Andrew's, the grant in this town of a rate of 5*d.* in the pound was recently carried without opposition, the reason being that the Church party in the parish have for a long time made the rate sufficiently large to exempt the Dissenters, who as a rule are not applied to for payment, and if they are and refuse, nothing more is heard about it.

**CLIFTON (BRISTOL).**—Another illustration of the anomalies and disagreeables that beset the Church-rate question was afforded by an exciting meeting which took place in Clifton yesterday, for the purpose of passing the estimates for the ensuing year. In the first place the legal position of the vestry in respect to rating the entire parish seems a very moot question; counsel had been consulted on the subject and gave a very halting and uncertain opinion; and the legal adviser of the vestry, who was present at the meeting, after dilating on the forms necessary to constitute a district, wound up by saying that all the lawyers agreed as to the existing confusion, and application was being made for a new Act of Parliament by which, as by "a large broom," it was hoped present perplexities would be swept away. After this rather dubious commencement, came the "tug of war" in reference to the amount of the rate and the various items of expenditure which should be passed. A three-halfpenny rate would produce between 800*l.* and 700*l.*, a sum which, if church accommodation were put on its proper footing in Clifton, there would, of course, not be the slightest difficulty in collecting by voluntary contribution; but seeing that the parish church, to a great extent, consists of pews which are the private property of landlords, many of them absentees, who jealously guard their rights while ignoring the responsibility of contributing to the expenses of the sacred fabric, it is justly viewed as a burning shame to call on the parishioners of Dowry-square or the Hotwells to assist in maintaining a church which they never enter. It was on the ground of this principle that the fight took place yesterday, the principal opponent being a staunch Churchman. The various items were contested categorically, though it is certainly amusing to note that while passing the amount of the organist's salary, they disallowed those for tuning and blowing! Eventually the rate was

granted, but the whole affair shows the desirability of the "large broom" aforesaid being employed not only in sweeping away the legal cobwebs, but in removing the entire antiquated system. [The rates in this parish are not enforced.]—*Bristol Daily Post*, May 29.

**WORTHINGTON.**—The rate has been defeated in this parish. At a meeting held in the parish church, the Rev. H. Ourwen, rector, in the chair, a twopenny rate was proposed. It was opposed by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Glover, Mr. Lampport, and others. Mr. Lith, a Churchman, also spoke against the rate, observing that he believed they would find amongst those who opposed it some of the best friends the Church ever had, on which the Vicar remarked that "he had no doubt about that." After some further discussion the rate was put and lost by a large majority.

**BARNSTAPLE.**—The *North Devon Journal* contains a long report of what it describes as "a very important vestry-meeting," held at Barnstaple, on Thursday last, for the parish of Holy Trinity—a new parish. At the outset, the chairman refused to receive an amendment that the accounts be not allowed to pass. On the estimates being presented, the churchwardens appealed to the Dissenters to support the fabric, and keep the church clock and bells going. Some items were objected to, but they were carried by a vote of 23 to 21. A rate was then proposed, and it was stated that Dr. Phillimore and Dr. Swabey had given a written opinion that the "new parish" could rate itself, and that Dr. Foster had given an opposite opinion. Dr. Foster's opinion was about to be read, but as the original was not produced, the chairman declined to receive it. Mr. Farleigh then moved a voluntary rate, which was pressed on the vestry by Mr. J. Smyth. The motion for a rate was then put and carried by 24 to 20. The chairman declined to put the amendment. The *North Devon Journal*, a thorough Church paper, remarks on this contest:—"The present Church-rate system, taken in its entirety, is unjust and unscriptural—it contains in itself the very essence of persecution, is oppressive to Dissenters, and derogatory to Churchmen. It proceeds upon a false assumption, viz., that those who belong to the communion of the Church are either unable or unwilling to support the forms of religion and the articles of faith to which they are professedly attached; the converse of which is sufficiently proved by the glorious results of the Voluntary principle—the wonders it has achieved during the last thirty years. The Church has nothing to fear, if she is only true to herself."

**CHURCH-RATE DOINGS AT BUCKINGHAM.**—At an adjourned vestry-meeting of this parish, neither the vicar nor the vestry-clerk having appeared some ten minutes after the appointed time, another gentleman (Mr. E. W. Simmons) was voted to the chair, and the meeting unanimously resolved on a three months' adjournment, for the production of the churchwardens' accounts. Soon after, the vicar arrived, and insisted on taking the chair, and commencing *de novo*. Churchwardens were chosen, but no other material business was proceeded with. A formal protest was put in by the opposite party, which the vestry-clerk refused to put on the minute-book. On the evening of the same day, a very crowded meeting was held at the Town Hall, Mr. W. H. French in the chair, at which the following resolutions were carried:—

That the rights of conscience being the foundation of religious liberty, are infringed by all compulsory exactions for religious purposes.

That it is desirable to abolish Church-rates, as in their nature and operation oppressive, unjust, and un-Christian, and this meeting will use all legitimate means for their abolition.

That this meeting desires to express its obligations to Mr. G. Hewitt and to the Rev. J. Richards, of Bicester, for their bold and fearless advocacy of the great principle of civil and religious liberty, both on the platform and by the press, and hereby tenders to those gentlemen its warmest thanks.

The chairman afterwards announced the formation of an Anti-Church-rate League, and invited the co-operation of all opposed to the impost.—At the Buckingham petty sessions, on the 23rd ult., Mr. James Plater, of Marsh Gibbon, farmer, was summoned for the non-payment of a Church-rate, amounting to 8*s.* 8*d.*, by the churchwardens of the parish. Mr. Nelson appeared for the defendant, and, in reply to the bench, disputed the validity of the rate, though he stated that his client objected to pay the rate upon principle. His objection was that the Church-rate had been made upon the same principle as the Poor and Highway-rates, under the Small Tenements Act, by which owners are rated. The magistrate pronounced the rate illegal, and dismissed the summons.

#### THE SCOTCH CHURCHES.

The supreme ecclesiastical courts of the Free and Established Churches commenced their annual proceedings on Thursday week. In the Free Church Assembly the greatest anxiety was manifested to secure admission to the hall, but, vast as are its dimensions, many could get no further than the outer corridors. The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, the retiring Moderator, preached from Mark xvi. 15—"Go ye unto all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." After pointing out how the Christian Church had failed to realise her duty, as embodied in the Saviour's parting injunction, Dr. Guthrie made a powerful appeal on behalf of the cause of missions at home and abroad; and especially noticed with commendation the efforts at present being made by the Church of England and the Nonconformist bodies for overtaking the great spiritual destitution of the southern metropolis. The assembly having been constituted in the usual manner, Dr. Guthrie, seconded by the Earl of Kintore, nominated the Rev. Mr. M'Leod, of Snisort, as Moderator. Mr.



was anything like so great as that which has taken place in the Free Church.

The debate in the Assembly was opened by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, the author of the "Ten Years' Conflict," who, in a speech of very great ability, and which seems to have been received with enthusiastic applause, advocated the union of the two denominations. Those who have read Dr. Buchanan's history, and who may remember the chapter defining the principles on which the Disruption proceeded, will be prepared for a very near approach in his speech to Anti-State-Churchism. His declaration on this subject, which probably represents as nearly as possible the present state of opinion in his Church, is as follows:—

We hold the union of Church to State to be lawful, but we do not hold it to be indispensable. We believe not only that the Church can and does exist without it, but that it is only in certain peculiar circumstances, and on certain special conditions, that the Church can warrantably enter into such a union at all. And if we were asked the question, is there at this moment any national Church, I do not say in this kingdom, but in the world, whose union with the State rests on a Scriptural basis? we should with one word answer, No; not so much as one! (Applause.) Nay, more, I believe we should be equally unanimous in expressing our conviction that, constituted as States and nations now are, the prospect of any such change as would warrant the alliance is indefinitely remote.

It was remarkable that Dr. Buchanan should have been followed by the Rev. C. J. Brown, of Edinburgh, who, thirty years ago, took a very active and prominent part against the Voluntary party in Scotland, and who, if we remember rightly, was the most virulent opponent, on the Annuity-tax question, of Dr. John Brown. Mr. Brown, with a magnanimity which would do honour to the loftiest Christian character, now came forward to say that he felt ashamed of the bitterness of language which he then used—which he would rather put his hand in the fire than write again. He was also, he said, now quite satisfied that he had put the question of the expediency of State endowments "much too strongly—unaware then of the immense power of Voluntary liberality." He added, "We have now no State endowments; we do not expect any; we do not desire any." Dr. Gibson followed in opposition to the motion on account of the difference of opinion between the two bodies on this question, and showed, in his speech, that he at least had made no advance in the past twenty years of his life. The speech of the day followed almost immediately after Dr. Gibson sat down,—when Dr. Guthrie rose, and maintained that so far as the Free Church was concerned, the State-Church question, as a practical question, was dead. He would unite with the Seceders rather than with the State, even if the State were to offer to them the terms they would have taken in 1843. And, here is a passage:—

I have no hesitation in saying that I see the connection of Church and State in a different point of view than when I saw it as minister of St. John's. Now that I am in, I won't take it; for this reason, that the States of this world are not in a condition to give it. It will be time enough when they come up to that point. They are in another condition than would warrant this union. They are in the condition that makes Paul forbid the banns:—"Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers." I turn up the page of history, and I find that the State has never kept faith with the Church. Age after age, and by act after act, and going through the body of the most solemn treaty, she has attacked the liberty of the Church of Christ. I can now walk on my own footing, Sir; and when she offers to me a pair of crutches, I say—Take them yourself. Whenever I take them up she will knock the crutches from below my feet, and have a bound slave lying beneath her.

The mind of the assembly was evidently made up after Dr. Guthrie's speech, although many members spoke after him, amongst others Dr. Begg, who declaimed with great vigour against the State supporting as it now did, "Baal with one hand and Christ with another," and Dr. Candlish, who addressed himself mainly to the theological and administrative aspects of the questions. Dr. Buchanan's motion for a committee to meet the United Presbyterian Committee to discuss the matter, was then unanimously carried.

If the expression of opinion strengthens opinion, and if the avowal of advance prepares the way for further advance, this discussion in the Free Church Assembly will prove to have been one of the greatest gains to Voluntaryism in Scotland that it has received for nearly a generation. These men are simply walking the way in which "all our fathers walked," and will no doubt, in due time, arrive at the same principles and the same purposes that now move the hearts of English and Scottish Nonconformists.

We print in another column the petition of the Liberation Society against the "Augmentation of Benefices Bill." We congratulate ourselves that this society does not stand alone in its opinion of this scandalous measure. In an article on the cure of souls for sale, the *Church the People* for June protests against the bill as a barter and jobbery in

livings, and prints two letters from correspondents in which it is characterised as a legalisation of simony, an encouragement to buying and selling patronages; as an inequitable measure for the Church, and a bad precedent—for the augmentation of benefices should be made from voluntary offerings. The same journal states that the following petition against the measure to both Houses of Convocation, and both Houses of Parliament, has also been prepared:—

That the said bill may be rejected.

1. Because the sale of Church offices is a grievous scandal, which ought to be diminished, not increased.

2. Because the conversion of Church offices into private property tends to denationalise the Church, and to reduce it from the greatest public institution into a close private corporation.

3. Because the transfer of patronage from a public responsible officer to private owners will throw additional obstacles in the way of clergymen who are without interest, and thus render the ministry of the Church a still closer profession than it is at present; whereas justice and the public interest alike require that it should afford an equal career to every deserving man.

4. Because the bill does not even profess to make the smallest provision for freer access to public worship in the parishes affected by it, or to contribute to the spiritual welfare of the "neglected masses" in any way whatever.

5. Because, instead of selling the national Church-patronage to private persons, the Lord Chancellor might in the opinion of your petitioners, better transfer it to the bishops of the respective dioceses in which the livings are situated, or to impartially selected diocesan boards.

The remarkable similarity between some points in this petition and some in that of the Liberation Society will be noticed.

This open denunciation of an evil within the Church is, we should have thought, a far wiser course to pursue than silence respecting it—such as Church journals have preserved with regard to the Irish Church. The flagrant abuses of this institution are diligently kept out of sight, and it is mildly observed that no one need wonder that it should not prosper when it is remembered "how long the Government have given their influence to Popery and Dissent"! So writes the *Clerical Journal*, which also expresses alarm at the fact that a proposition for alienating the funds of the Church should be gravely discussed in Parliament. A little further on, however, in the same journal, we get an expression of opinion which indicates that the Church need not be much alarmed on this subject. The "offertory movement" is again alluded to, and the following emphatic words used respecting it:—

The revival of the offertory is now a great movement, and supplies the best practical answer to the question as to how the expense of maintaining divine worship is to be kept up in places where the laying of Church-rates is impracticable, and where endowments cannot be obtained. It is also undoubtedly the most reliable means for supporting charities, and it is free from all the objections which may be urged against the modern custom of charity sermons. If the members of a congregation could only make up their minds to regard almsgiving both as a duty and as a privilege, and the vicar and churchwardens would be exact in giving returns of the sums received and expended, no real claim on Christian benevolence would languish for want of pecuniary support.

This is the very thought expressed in the Liberation Society's petition, where the committee avow the conviction that there is sufficient wealth, zeal, and liberality to be found amongst the members of the Established Church to defray the expenses of all her clergy. We heartily believe so. Are we the Church's enemies because we say it?

The "Burial question," it will be seen, is not laid. The *Guardian*, and its correspondents, are still keeping it before the public in connexion with Mr. Gladstone's position. One clergyman writes this week that Mr. Gladstone would have earned the everlasting gratitude of every parish priest if he had been allowed to shape a bill giving relief both to Churchmen and Dissenters. To Churchmen, mark! For says this writer, "This bill, as Mr. Gladstone wished to frame it, would have afforded a good portion of that relief which was petitioned for some years ago by more than 4,000 of the clergy, your humble servant among them. In my opinion, sooner than that this profanation should go on, it would be better for us to accept the bill as a whole, and grant leave to the Dissenting minister to use his service as often as he asks for it, as the cheap price of our own deliverance from shame and bondage."

In the debate on Lord Ebury's motion on Monday, frequent allusion was made to the order for the burial of the dead in the Prayer-book of the American Episcopal Church. As the suggestion was thrown out, and received with some favour, that this order might be substituted for that enforced on English clergymen, we think it will be well to put their differences before our readers.

The American order commences with stating that it is not to "be used for any unbaptized adults, any who die excommunicate, or who have laid violent hands on themselves." The Scripture quotations are the

same as in the English Prayer-book, but the words used "while the earth shall be cast upon the body" avoid the objectionable phrases in the English service:—

Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, in his wise providence, to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, we therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; looking for the general Resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ; at whose second coming in glorious majesty to judge the world, the earth and the sea shall give up their dead; and the corruptible bodies of those who sleep in him shall be changed, and made like unto his own glorious body; according to the mighty working whereby he is able to subdue all things unto himself.

In the same way, the subsequent prayer is altered so that no thanksgiving, with reference to the person buried, may be offered up:—

Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in joy and felicity; We give thee hearty thanks for the good examples of all those thy servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labours. And we beseech thee, that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of thy holy Name, may have our perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in thy eternal and everlasting glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O merciful God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life; in whom whosoever believeth, shall live, though he die; and whosoever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally; who also hath taught us, by his holy Apostle Saint Paul, not to be sorry, as men without hope, for those who sleep in him; We humbly beseech thee, O Father, to raise us from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness; that, when we shall depart this life, we may rest in him; and that, at the general Resurrection in the last day, we may be found acceptable in thy sight; and receive that blessing, which thy well-beloved Son shall then pronounce to all who love and fear thee, saying, Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world. Grant this, we beseech thee, O merciful Father, through Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Redeemer. Amen.

After either of these prayers, the service concludes with the benediction. It will be seen that the essence of the alteration consists in the skilful substitution of words of general for words of individual thanksgiving. Such an alteration would, we should judge, more than satisfy the consciences of the clergy.

#### CHURCH-RATES IN NEW PARISHES.

A preliminary meeting of members of Parliament, and ministers and gentlemen connected with various Dissenting bodies, met yesterday at 2 p.m., at Fendall's Hotel, to consider what steps should be taken to obtain the sanction of the Legislature to the principle that no Church-rates should be levied in the new parishes created under recent acts which it is now proposed to consolidate. Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., was called to the chair, and after a statement by Mr. Hull Terrell, a small committee was appointed to prepare a statement of facts and resolutions for an adjourned meeting to be held at the same hour and place on Thursday (to-morrow).

We are given to understand that there is not the slightest hope that the Select Committee to whom the Solicitor-General's bill was referred, will take any steps to carry out the declared intentions of the Legislature. This bill of more than 400 clauses contains we believe several obnoxious clauses; affords great facilities for the formation of new parishes, and the consequent extension of the Church-rate system; and enables these parishes to mortgage the rates for many years to come for the purpose of building churches! We believe that with little difficulty a large number of new parishes might be formed under the Consolidation bill in Manchester and other large towns, each of which would be liable to Church-rates. For the present we would recommend all who are interested in the subject to collect such local information as is obtainable, and send it to the committee at Fendall's Hotel.

#### THE AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES BILL.

The following petition against this bill was presented to the House of Commons last night, by Mr. Barnes, M.P. The second reading of the bill is fixed for Thursday next.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the executive committee of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control.

Sheweth,—

1. That in the opinion of your petitioners the progress of the Christian religion is, under Divine Providence, greatly affected by the character of its ministers, by their suitability to their spheres of labour, and by their hold on the affections of the people whose spiritual interests are commanded to their charge.

2. That in the early ages of Christianity, and until some time after its first endowment by the State, it was



the invariable practice, derived from Apostolic authority, in every branch of the Church, for Christian communities to have a voice in the election of their ministers or bishops.

3. That the first infringement on this liberty of the Church took place in an age when the Church of Christ had become corrupted by the patronage of the State, and when its offices had become objects of political and hierarchical ambition and cupidity.

4. That the subsequent history of Christianity abundantly shows that great practical evils have resulted from this innovation,—that improper, unsuitable, or inefficient ministers have been thrust upon congregations,—that favouritism and nepotism have become so common as almost to have extinguished the sense of their iniquity,—that the Church has lost respect in the eyes of the world, and that the spread of religion has, thereby, been seriously impeded.

5. That these evils have been greatly aggravated by the legalised sale of the right of presentation to livings,—a traffic abhorrent in its nature to the spirit of the Christian religion, condemned by the Christian conscience of all ages, and declared by the laws of England to be "detestable," and which has tempted unfit men to assume the office of the Christian ministry, has prevented the advancement of men of piety and learning, and has occasioned pain to the friends, and provoked reproach from the enemies, of religion.

6. That there are more than 6,000 livings in England and Wales at the disposal of private patrons, and that it appears to your petitioners, from information derived from the public journals, that the traffic and speculation in such livings is on the increase.

7. That having in view the foregoing facts, your petitioners have seen, with surprise and concern, that a bill has been sent down to your honourable House, entitled "The Augmentation of Benefices Bill," which will give the direct sanction of the Legislature to an extension of this scandalous traffic, by authorising the sale of the advowsons of more than four hundred livings which have been, for several centuries past, in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor of England.

8. That, as members of the State, your petitioners deem it their duty to protest against the sale to private individuals of any right of nomination to office now vested in a public functionary. That, whatever objection may be taken, and reasonably taken, to the possession of ecclesiastical patronage by a political or judicial officer of the Crown, your petitioners believe that (the exercise of such patronage, under a sense of public responsibility, is less injurious than it is in the hands of private and irresponsible persons.

9. That even on the assumption that, with a view to obtain money for religious purposes, the sale to private persons of the right to nominate to ecclesiastical offices might be justified, your petitioners are of opinion that the bill now before your Honourable House, the provisions of which are based upon such assumption, is still open to the grave objection that it authorises the Lord Chancellor to dispose of the advowsons of certain livings now in his gift, and to apply the proceeds of their sale to the augmentation of the incomes attached to such livings. Your petitioners submit that the advowsons held in trust by the Crown belong to the nation, and that therefore the proceeds of their alienation from public to private hands cannot, without manifest injustice, be exclusively appropriated to the benefit of a section of the nation numbering scarcely one-half of the worshipping population, nor without creating a precedent for dealing with public ecclesiastical property which, in future times, may occasion serious inconvenience and bitter contention.

10. That it also appears,—no provision to the contrary being made,—that persons purchasing any of the advowsons included in the first schedule to the proposed measure, having had the livings which have been purchased augmented out of the proceeds of the sale of such advowsons, may, at any time after such augmentation, re-sell such advowsons with the increased pecuniary value which will have been given to them by such augmentation. That your petitioners regard such an appropriation of public money for private advantage as contrary to considerations of public justice, and believe that the encouragement afforded to the purchase of advowsons, which may be sold with the certainty of realising a large pecuniary profit, will lead to an unholy and opprobrious speculation, calculated to misrepresent the character and weaken the influence of the Church of Christ in these realms.

11. That your petitioners, having examined the list of livings contained in the first schedule to the proposed measure, find that a large number are in very small rural parishes, the populations of which do not exceed one or two hundred persons, and that some of such livings are already endowed with revenues amounting to more than 200*l.* per annum.

12. That, even admitting the desirableness of augmenting the incomes of such livings, your petitioners are of opinion that such augmentation should not be made from the public revenues. That, the unprecedented amounts which have been contributed for religious purposes during the last half-century, demonstrate that, wherever a necessity has been proved to exist, the people of this country have been willing to give largely towards the support of every movement for the extension of religion; and it is the conviction of our petitioners that there is sufficient wealth, zeal, and

liberality to be found amongst the members of the Episcopal Church in England to provide adequately for the maintenance of their clergy, without any aid whatever from the State.

13. That your petitioners regard the proposed measure as a fresh illustration of the evil tendency of attempts to promote the spiritual interests of the community by legislative enactments; and inasmuch as all such attempts have fettered and weakened the churches whose affairs have been regulated by the secular authority,

Your petitioners humbly pray, not only that the Bill for the Augmentation of Benefices may not pass your honourable House, but that steps may be taken having ultimately in view the self-support and self-government of the Churches now established by law. And your petitioners will ever pray.

#### CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

**ILLEGAL RATE AT TUDDENHAM.**—On Thursday last the friends of Church-rates suffered another humiliating defeat at the Woodbridge Petty Sessions, in the case of Mr. John Neve, who very properly objected to pay a rate which he contended had been illegally made. The solicitor of the churchwardens contended that the magistrates had the right of determining whether an objection was legally a valid one or not. Addressing the magistrates, he said: "The state had not invested them with the functions of the Ecclesiastical Court, and they had no right to try those points." Certainly not; Mr. Churchyard was quite correct; and this the magistrates saw, and at once wisely dismissed the case.

**ANOTHER INVALID RATE.**—The Kirkham Church-rate case was heard on Friday in the Chancery Court of York, before Mr. G. H. Vernon, the Chancellor. This was a suit for non-payment of a Church-rate, brought by Messrs. Birley and Barrett, the churchwardens of the parish of Kirkham, in the county of Lancaster, and diocese of Manchester, against Messrs. Richards and Bowdler, of Wesham, in the parish of Kirkham, coal-merchants; the amount of rate sued for being 9*l.* 4*d.* The defendant having pleaded that the rate was invalid, the case was carried to this court. After a statement of the case by Mr. Shephard, Dr. Foster, of London, who was specially retained, addressed the court on behalf of the defendants. He contended that by reason of the period of the ecclesiastical year at which the vestry was summoned, the rate made by it was substantially retrospective; that the rate was laid mainly for purposes which were not legal without the sanction of the vestry; that the sanction of the vestry to the purposes in question was not obtained; that questions relevant to the determination of the vestry were precluded from being considered by the ruling of the chairman; that the poll was not duly taken; and that the vestry was not legally competent to make a Church-rate. The Chancellor decided against the validity of the rate. It was quite clear that means ought to have been afforded to the non-contentants to test the quantum of the rate, and he also was decidedly of opinion that the vote of Michael Sharpy, which had been refused, ought to have been taken. Each party to pay their own costs.

**CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE.**—At the recent police-court at Faversham, a distress-warrant was ordered against Mr. Reynolds, a Friend, for non-payment of a Church-rate. A quantity of flour was seized, which was sold privately to a baker in the town.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—In the parish of St. Andrew's, the grant in this town of a rate of 5*d.* in the pound was recently carried without opposition, the reason being that the Church party in the parish have for a long time made the rate sufficiently large to exempt the Dissenters, who as a rule are not applied to for payment, and if they are and refuse, nothing more is heard about it.

**CLIFTON (BRISTOL).**—Another illustration of the anomalies and disagreeables that beset the Church-rate question was afforded by an exciting meeting which took place in Clifton yesterday, for the purpose of passing the estimates for the ensuing year. In the first place the legal position of the vestry in respect to rating the entire parish seems a very moot question; counsel had been consulted on the subject and gave a very halting and uncertain opinion; and the legal adviser of the vestry, who was present at the meeting, after dilating on the forms necessary to constitute a district, wound up by saying that all the lawyers agreed as to the existing confusion, and application was being made for a new Act of Parliament by which, as by "a large broom," it was hoped present perplexities would be swept away. After this rather dubious commencement, came the "tug of war" in reference to the amount of the rate and the various items of expenditure which should be passed. A three-halfpenny rate would produce between 600*l.* and 700*l.*, a sum which, if church accommodation were put on its proper footing in Clifton, there would, of course, not be the slightest difficulty in collecting by voluntary contribution; but seeing that the parish church, to a great extent, consists of pews which are the private property of landlords, many of them absentees, who jealously guard their rights while ignoring the responsibility of contributing to the expenses of the sacred fabric, it is justly viewed as a burning shame to call on the parishioners of Dowry-square or the Hotwells to assist in maintaining a church which they never enter. It was on the ground of this principle that the fight took place yesterday, the principal opponent being a staunch Churchman. The various items were contested categorically, though it is certainly amusing to note that while passing the amount of the organist's salary, they disallowed those for tuning and blowing! Eventually the rate was

granted, but the whole affair shows the desirability of the "large broom" aforesaid being employed not only in sweeping away the legal cobwebs, but in removing the entire antiquated system. [The rates in this parish are not enforced.]—*Bristol Daily Post*, May 29.

**WORTHINGTON.**—The rate has been defeated in this parish. At a meeting held in the parish church, the Rev. H. Curwen, rector, in the chair, a twopenny rate was proposed. It was opposed by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Glover, Mr. Lamport, and others. Mr. Lith, a Churchman, also spoke against the rate, observing that he believed they would find amongst those who opposed it some of the best friends the Church ever had, on which the Vicar remarked that "he had no doubt about that." After some further discussion the rate was put and lost by a large majority.

**BARNSTAPLE.**—The *North Devon Journal* contains a long report of what it describes as "a very important vestry-meeting," held at Barnstaple, on Thursday last, for the parish of Holy Trinity—a new parish. At the outset, the chairman refused to receive an amendment that the accounts be not allowed to pass. On the estimates being presented, the churchwarden appealed to the Dissenters to support the fabric, and keep the church clock and bells going. Some items were objected to, but they were carried by a vote of 23 to 21. A rate was then proposed, and it was stated that Dr. Phillimore and Dr. Swabey had given a written opinion that the "new parish" could rate itself, and that Dr. Foster had given an opposite opinion. Dr. Foster's opinion was about to be read, but as the original was not produced, the chairman declined to receive it. Mr. Farleigh then moved a voluntary rate, which was pressed on the vestry by Mr. J. Smyth. The motion for a rate was then put and carried by 24 to 20. The chairman declined to put the amendment. The *North Devon Journal*, a thorough Church paper, remarks on this contest:—"The present Church-rate system, taken in its entirety, is unjust and unscriptural—it contains in itself the very essence of persecution, is oppressive to Dissenters, and derogatory to Churchmen. It proceeds upon a false assumption, viz., that those who belong to the communion of the Church are either unable or unwilling to support the forms of religion and the articles of faith to which they are professedly attached; the converse of which is sufficiently proved by the glorious results of the Voluntary principle—the wonders it has achieved during the last thirty years. The Church has nothing to fear, if she is only true to herself."

**CHURCH-RATE DOINGS AT BUCKINGHAM.**—At an adjourned vestry-meeting of this parish, neither the vicar nor the vestry-clerk having appeared some ten minutes after the appointed time, another gentleman (Mr. E. W. Simmons) was voted to the chair, and the meeting unanimously resolved on a three months' adjournment, for the production of the churchwardens' accounts. Soon after, the vicar arrived, and insisted on taking the chair, and commencing *de novo*. Churchwardens were chosen, but no other material business was proceeded with. A formal protest was put in by the opposite party, which the vestry-clerk refused to put on the minute-book. On the evening of the same day, a very crowded meeting was held at the Town Hall, Mr. W. H. French in the chair, at which the following resolutions were carried:—

That the rights of conscience being the foundation of religious liberty, are infringed by all compulsory exactions for religious purposes.

That it is desirable to abolish Church-rates, as in their nature and operation oppressive, unjust, and un-Christian, and this meeting will use all legitimate means for their abolition.

That this meeting desires to express its obligations to Mr. G. Hewitt and to the Rev. J. Richards, of Bicester, for their bold and fearless advocacy of the great principle of civil and religious liberty, both on the platform and by the press, and hereby tenders to those gentlemen its warmest thanks.

The chairman afterwards announced the formation of an Anti-Church-rate League, and invited the co-operation of all opposed to the impost.—At the Buckingham petty sessions, on the 23rd ult., Mr. James Plater, of Marsh Gibbon, farmer, was summoned for the non-payment of a Church-rate, amounting to 8*s.* 8*d.*, by the churchwardens of the parish. Mr. Nelson appeared for the defendant, and, in reply to the bench, disputed the validity of the rate, though he stated that his client objected to pay the rate upon principle. His objection was that the Church-rate had been made upon the same principle as the Poor and Highway-rates, under the Small Tenements Act, by which owners are rated. The magistrate pronounced the rate illegal, and dismissed the summons.

#### THE SCOTCH CHURCHES.

The supreme ecclesiastical courts of the Free and Established Churches commenced their annual proceedings on Thursday week. In the Free Church Assembly the greatest anxiety was manifested to secure admission to the hall, but, vast as are its dimensions, many could get no further than the outer corridors. The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, the retiring Moderator, preached from Mark xvi. 15—"Go ye unto all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." After pointing out how the Christian Church had failed to realise her duty, as embodied in the Saviour's parting injunction, Dr. Guthrie made a powerful appeal on behalf of the cause of missions at home and abroad; and especially noticed with commendation the efforts at present being made by the Church of England and the Nonconformist bodies for overtaking the great spiritual destitution of the southern metropolis. The assembly having been constituted in the usual manner, Dr. Guthrie, seconded by the Earl of Kintore, nominated the Rev. Mr. M'Leod, of Snizort, as Moderator. Mr.



Mr. Leod having been installed as Moderator amid the acclamations of the Assembly, delivered an able and vigorous address, in the course of which he referred to the circumstance that, in contending in former days for the principles which the Free Church espoused, he had been placed as a criminal at the bar of the old Assembly. He also alluded to the remarkable steadfastness which the people of Skye and of the highlands and islands had shown in adhering to the Free Church.

At a subsequent meeting Mr. Meldrum gave in the report of the Finance Committee. Seven general collections, besides the partial collection for foreign missions, fell to be made in 1862-63, by authority of the General Assembly. The amount of these, as appears in the public accounts, was as follows:—

1. Home Mission ...	£3,198 19 9
2. Colonial ...	2,443 8 10
3. Foreign Missions ...	1,081 12 9
4. Church and Manse Building ...	2,179 9 2
5. Continent ...	2,262 8 10
6. Pre-Disruption Ministers ...	2,965 11 0
7. Jews' Conversion ...	2,705 16 4
8. College ...	2,327 4 11

Sum of these eight collections... £19,164 11 7

This amount is considerably less than the amount for the preceding years, 1861-62 having produced, by nine collections, £22,071.

The following is an abstract of the whole funds collected during the year ending March, 1863:—

1. Building Funds— General,—viz., Church, Manse, Debt Extinction ...	£4,097 16 5
Local ...	48,892 15 8
2. Sustentation (Associations 110,271. 17s. 11d.) including Supple- mentary and Aged and Infirm Ministers ...	111,206 11 7
3. Congregational Funds ...	111,727 6 4
4. Education ...	16,275 6 9
5. College ...	7,189 1 1
6. Missions, Home, Highland, Colo- nies, Continent, Foreign, Jews ...	30,481 19 6
7. General Trustees, and Miscel- laneous ...	5,167 12 6
Total ...	£342,038 9 7

This amount exceeds that of last year by 4,834*l.*, but includes the collection for American missions, which properly belonged to the previous year, and were this rectified, the excess of this year over last would be 2,206*l.* One of the most striking features in the accounts of late years is the steady and rapid growth of the local congregational funds, on which there is an increase this last year of 6,385*l.* In five years they have increased from 92,556*l.* in 1857-58, to 111,727*l.* in 1862-63; total increase, 19,171*l.* And it is remarkable that, within the same period of five years, two separate efforts to increase the Sustentation Fund have resulted in an increase on the produce of associations of only 5,343*l.* There were 831 congregations, and 796 of these had returned schedules, leaving 36 which had not sent in theirs. Now, making an allowance for these 36, the committee found that the total membership of the church was 245,210; the number of sittings was 450,000; of contributors to the General Sustentation Fund, 180,537; of elders, 4,517; of deacons, 5,627; and of collectors not elders or deacons, 4,974. With regard to property, the committee found that there were of churches, 838, and of manse, including those for which grants had been proposed, although they were not completed, or had only laid the foundation, 663. There was debt affecting 280 congregations; and, deducting the debts which would be cleared off by means of the grant of the Debt Extinction Committee, the debt still to be paid off would amount to 100,090*l.*

In the Established General Assembly the Rev. Dr. Bisset, the retiring moderator, proposed that his place should be filled by the Rev. Dr. Craik, of Glasgow, which was unanimously agreed to. The usual annual donation of 2,000*l.* from her Majesty for promoting religious instruction in the highlands and islands of Scotland was announced by the Commissioner, Lord Belhaven.

SIGNOR GAVAZZI has returned to England, and is prepared to make arrangements for lectures and sermons in connection with the evangelisation of Italy. All communications for him may be addressed, "Care of Mr. W. Freeman, 102, Fleet-street, E.C."

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND MEMBERS OF ESTABLISHED CHURCH (IRELAND).—From a return just issued, we learn that the number of Roman Catholics in Ireland in 1834 was 6,436,060; and in 1861, 4,505,265. The number of members of the Established Church in Ireland in 1834 was 853,160; and in 1861, 691,872. The proportion of Roman Catholics to members of the Established Church in 1834 was 100 Roman Catholics to 13.25 members of the Established Church; and in 1861, 100 Roman Catholics to 15.35 members of the Established Church.

THE "POOR MAN'S CHURCH."—The Church is presumed to form for the nation the great service of training the dense masses of the poor to virtue, industry, and dutiful citizenship. If she fulfil this function, it is regarded by most statesmen as a satisfactory quittance on her part for the political honour which she receives. If she visibly fail of fulfilling it, no Protestant will admit in excuse the allegation that she has saved for heaven the souls whom she could not save from crime or vice. What a sad comment on all this is the fact that in our largest cities and towns the 'poor man' refuses to have anything to do with the Church!—*Fraser's Magazine*.

THE FLOWER SERMON AT ST. JAMES'S.—At this ancient church there was a large gathering of young persons last Whit-Tuesday evening, carrying bouquets of the choicest flowers they could obtain. Eager looks and happy smiles made it a true festival. The Rev. W. Maynell Whittemore took for his text, "The flowers appear on the earth," &c., Canticles ii. 12. Various anecdotes were woven into the sermon, which was listened to with fixed attention by the youthful audience.—*City Press*.

THE BOURBON COMMITTEE IN ROME.—We understand that Sir George Bowyer was so much stung by Lord Palmerston's retort to his question about the Bourbon Committee in Rome, that application has been made to the Pope to induce Father Caroe to retract the statement alleged to have been made by him, in his sermon before the ex-king of Naples in the Church of Santo Spirito del Napolitani at Rome. We suppose there will be little difficulty in obtaining an explanation from a Jesuit Father, when the Pope himself puts on the screw in the name of the Church.—*Record*.

MISSIONARIES FOR MADAGASCAR.—The directors of the London Missionary Society, at their meeting on Monday, the 25th ult., took leave of four missionaries and their wives, who are about to start for Madagascar. They are—the Rev. Julius Kessler, a gentleman who has spent much time on the Continent, is thoroughly acquainted with the Romish controversy, can preach in English, German, and French, and will be a match for the Jesuits; the Rev. R. G. Hartley, who was classical tutor at Airedale College; the Rev. Benjamin Briggs, who was a student there; and the Rev. Mr. Pearce, from New College.

THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN AND DR. COLENSO.—From the *South African Advertiser* of the 18th April we learn that the rural deans of the diocese have, in an address to the Bishop of Cape Town, expressed a desire that measures should be taken to test the soundness of the opinions published by Dr. Colenso, and their compatibility with his retention of his "high office." The Bishop, in reply to an address from the clergy, says:—"You intimate your intention of bringing the teaching which he has put forth to the test of a formal trial. I need scarce say, that if, after full consideration of the subject, you still feel that you ought to frame articles against the Bishop, and present him for his writings, I shall feel it my painful duty to cite him to appear before myself and such other bishops of this wide-spread province as can be gathered together, to answer to the charges which shall be brought against him."

TYNDALE MONUMENT.—On Friday the first stone was laid of a monumental memorial of Tyndale, the martyr, and translator of the Bible. The monument, which is to be erected by public subscription, will be on Nibley Knoll, near Wotton-under-Edge, and in the parish in which Tyndale was born. The knoll belongs to Lord Fitzhardinge and the freeholders of North Nibley, and the stone was laid on Friday by Colonel Berkeley, M.P., as representative of the noble lord, his father. There was a very large assemblage of people. The spot selected is a lofty one, and the memorial will be seen from a great distance. It will consist of a tower 111ft. high, exclusive of the terminal, which is to be a reflector. The cardinals will be ornamented with sculpture, representing the chief events in Tyndale's life. Inside the entrance door will be a recess, in which a Bible will be chained, and there will be a book-tray upon which it may be laid to be read. As yet, only 800*l.* have been received towards the 1,500*l.* required.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The last report of the Ecclesiastical Commission contains forty-two pages of balance-sheets, intended, we suppose, to make the accounts of the Commissioners intelligible to the public. We extract the following items of "office expenditure" from the establishment of the Commission in 1837 down to 1862; the amounts being absorbed by secretaries, clerks, solicitors, architects, and surveyors:—

Common Fund ...	£382,860 10 5
Episcopal Fund ...	12,881 2 4
Episcopal and Capitation Fund ...	14,191 4 1
Durham and York Fund ...	16,867 0 11
Certain Bishopric, N ...	56,683 18 4
Gally Knight Fund ...	887 9 6
Other Accounts ...	6,176 11 3

Total office expenditure ... £492,524 12 10

The receipts of the Common Fund have been 2,879,170*l.* Out of this, spiritual destitution has received not quite one half. The remainder has gone to bishops and other dignitaries, and in expenses. This is "Church reform!"—*Liberator*.

THE METHODIST NEW CONNEXION held its 67th annual conference at Leeds last week. The Rev. William Cocker, of Moseley, is the president for the year. The denomination are erecting a college for training their ministers at Raunmoor, Sheffield, towards which nearly 10,000*l.* has been subscribed. On Friday night, more than 1,300 persons attended, in the Victoria Hall, the conference tea-meeting. Mr. M. Firth, of Sheffield, the missionary treasurer, afterwards presided over a considerably enlarged and enthusiastic gathering. He congratulated them upon the position to which their body had attained, and stated that whilst the number of members had increased, they had effected a considerable reduction in their chapel debts, and done still more in the erection of new chapels, thirty-two new places of worship having been opened within a very recent period. In Sheffield they had erected a new chapel at a cost of 4,000*l.*, and in many ways as a denomination they had abundant reasons for encouragement. Towards the mission fund they had received during the past year an amount which was only 113*l.* less than the

last, that being the year of the largest income in the history of the Connexion. (Applause.) He adverted to the progress made in Canada, China, Australia, and said he regarded the recent establishment of a college as one of the most important steps they had of late taken, for had they not done this, they could not have prospered as he thought they ought to do. Addresses of an earnest character were also delivered by the Rev. George Hallett, of Lynn; Mr. Atherton, Lees; Mr. Councillor Pilling, Bolton; Rev. J. Hudson, Oldborough, Stafford; Rev. A. McCurdy, Dewsbury; Rev. W. Cocker, president of the Conference; Rev. J. Nicholas, Sunderland; Rev. S. Hulme; Mr. Ald. Blackburn; and Mr. J. Keates, of Hanley. The next Conference will probably be held at Ashton.

THE WORKHOUSE CHAPLAINCY QUESTION AT LEICESTER.—The Rev. D. J. Vaughan, rector of St. Martin's, Leicester, who has for some time given his gratuitous services at the workhouse, has written to the guardians to say that he cannot much longer continue them, and he proposes the appointment of a "regular chaplain," and that the Church-people of the town should raise by a "voluntary contribution among themselves the required sum." At the meeting of guardians following upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Oliver proposed that the ministers of all persuasions should be requested to visit the workhouse schools as often as their engagements would admit. The motion was carried by a majority of twelve to six. In reference to Mr. Vaughan's proposal, the Rev. J. P. Mursell has, as we learn from the local *Mercury*, written a letter to the board of guardians. He points out that the Dissenting ministers of the town had, in compliance with their wish, conducted weekly religious services in the workhouse for some years, though the clergy of the endowed Church had refused to unite with them. These visitations had given satisfaction to the board and to the inmates of the house. After showing that the appointment of a chaplain would necessitate their withdrawal, Mr. Mursell goes on to say:—

As the Dissenting ministers, notwithstanding their onerous engagements, are, I believe, ready now, as at first, to unite with the clergy of the Church of England in this good work, without fee or reward, and in the spirit of mutual forbearance, you, gentlemen, will, I am quite sure, exonerate them from all suspicion of rendering this "a party question." They entered on their work at your earnest desire; they are ready to relinquish it at your bidding. You are quite aware, gentlemen, as is, I doubt not, your reverend correspondent, that a chaplain, once appointed, is instituted for life—that, sanctioned by the Poor-law Commissioners and the bishop of the diocese, he passes from under your control. All the ratepayers have to do, through you, as their representatives, in this case, is to provide the allotted salary. Once decide on the appointment of a chaplain, and it needs no Machiavelian subtlety to foretell that, even though brought in by voluntary contributions, he will soon be paid out of the local rates.

I feel persuaded that you, gentlemen, will be regulated in this matter by soundness of judgment, by the exercise of a large and catholic policy, and by a considerate regard to the prevailing sentiments, whatever these may be, of the numerous ratepayers of the borough.

THE POPISH DOINGS AT CLAYDON.—In a recent number we gave full details from a local paper of the extraordinary ceremonies observed by the Rev. G. Drury and "Brother Ignatius" at Claydon Church, Suffolk, on Easter Sunday. Similar proceedings took place on Whit-Sunday. There were elaborate dresses, incense, candles, prostrations, and other mummeries, to such an extent that it is stated "the service was carried through with the evident intent to go as near the Roman form as possible without entirely throwing on one side the Prayer-book," and that "in consequence of the numerous breaks that took place to allow of the introduction of musical embellishments, it was extremely difficult to follow the service from the Prayer-book." Brother Ignatius has just published a letter defending his views and conduct, which have been freely commented on in several metropolitan and local journals. This letter, which is characteristically signed, "† Ignatius, O. S. B.," stigmatises the articles which have been published respecting him and his friends as profane, and states that they have been productive of much good, as they have induced one person from a distance to join "our order," and have called forth letters of sympathy with the work going on here from gentlemen in different parts of England, Scotland, and even Ireland. With reference to the forms and ceremonies used in Claydon Church, "† Ignatius, O. S. B.," contends that the "offering of incense is an act of deep mystery, appointed by Almighty God himself, most efficacious when offered in the proper place by the proper person—i. e., in the consecrated temple by the ordained priest, but daring sacrilege if offered by anyone else"; that "in saying the offices, the surplice and stole are the proper dress of the Church of England priest; that in saying mass—i. e., in plain English, performing the communion service—the chasuble, alt, girdle, maniple, amice, and stole are the lawfully ordained vestments which a clergyman of the English Church is bound by law to wear"; that "people should be carefully taught to cross themselves frequently, because the Church of England, in the 30th canon of 1604 recommended this ceremony as being of apostolic origin," &c. "† Ignatius" denounces the "devil's deformation" under Luther, Calvin, Knox, Melancthon, and other "arch heretics"; declares that the Church of England is "thoroughly un-Protestant, and entirely Catholic," and contends that she is part and parcel of the Roman, Greek, Spanish, and French Churches. It is fair to state that "† Ignatius, O. S. B." objects to the "usurped supremacy of the Bishop of Rome,



and one or two other innovations." It is stated that the Bishop of Norwich has issued his episcopal inhibition forbidding "Ignatius" from preaching in his diocese.

### Religious Intelligence.

**CROUCH-END, HORNSEY.**—The anniversary services of the reopening of Park Chapel, Crouch-end, Hornsey, were held on May 27th. At noon the Rev. Baptist Noel preached to a large congregation from 2 Thess. i. 3, 4, "We are bound to thank God always for you, brethren, as it is meet, because that your faith groweth exceedingly, and the charity of every one of you all to each other aboundeth," &c. A collation was provided at the close of the service under a tent in a meadow belonging to Mr. Hazell on Mount Pleasant, of which some two hundred ladies and gentlemen partook. The Rev. John Corbin, the pastor, who presided, stated that the provision—which was especially excellent and abundant—had been supplied gratuitously by the ladies of the congregation, but who, nevertheless, with their husbands and families, insisted upon paying for their dinners, so that the entire proceeds might go to the chapel-fund. Mr. Corbin made a warmly loyal speech in proposing the toast of the Queen, which was followed by a verse of the National Anthem, and offered a cordial welcome to all the ministerial and other friends present. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. R. Fletcher; Slater, of Enfield; Mark Wilks, of Holloway; J. B. French, of Richmond; Thomas, of Islington; and Mr. Hazell and Mr. Tomlin. Several other ministers were also present, including Mr. Hannay, of the City-road. The Rev. Newman Hall preached in the evening, and on Sunday the services were continued by Mr. Corbin in the morning, and the Rev. A. Raleigh in the evening.

**STUDENTS' SOIRÉE.**—The usual annual soirée of the students of Cheahunt, Hackney, Regent's-park, and New Colleges was held on Friday evening, the 22nd inst., at Hackney College, and attended by more than ninety students. Having taken tea they assembled in the library at seven o'clock, and the meeting was opened by singing—"Jesus, our best beloved friend," &c. Mr. S. Pearson, of New College, offered prayer. Mr. W. J. Habens, B.A., of Hackney, occupied the chair, and on behalf of the Hackney students thanked the guests for their presence, and gave them assurance of a hearty welcome. A letter was read from the Theological Hall of the Congregational Churches in Scotland expressing regret for inability to send a deputation to the meeting according to invitation; another letter, from the Presbyterian College in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, containing the unwelcome information that its students (with the exception of two) would be prevented from attending by the unexpectedly early close of their session. Papers upon subjects suggested by the students of Hackney were then read by chosen representatives of the colleges, in the following order:—"Of the principle and the management of a system of centralisation which should unite into one Congregational church small separate bodies of neighbouring Christians"; by Mr. S. Parkinson, of Cheahunt College. "Of the respective duties of the different parties concerned in the settlement of pastors over Congregational churches"; by Mr. J. G. Sinclair, F.A.S.L., Regent's-park College. "Of the mutual relations of the church and the congregation, with respect to terms of membership, choice of pastor, general management, &c."; by Mr. Alfred Norris, of New College. "Of the position which a minister should assume with regard to public questions, political, social, &c."; by Mr. W. H. Jellie, of Hackney College. If Mr. Gullon, of the Presbyterian College, had been present, he would have read a paper on the "Advantages and disadvantages of denominational and united effort respectively." After about three-quarters of an hour spent in interesting and animated discussion upon some points treated of in the papers, the meeting was concluded with prayer offered by Mr. Day, of Regent's-park College. The refreshment room afforded facility for a renewal of conversation, and before separating the assembly sang "Auld lang syne," and the national anthem. So ended an evening thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present, as an opportunity of mutual introduction and recognition, and as an occasion of pleasant fraternal intercourse.

**THE REV. JOHN C. FAIRFAX**, recently of Oakham, Rutland, has accepted the pastorate of Union Chapel, Shillington, Bedfordshire.

**CRIPPLESTYLE, DORSET.**—The anniversary of the Sabbath and day-schools in connexion with the Independent chapel in the above-named place, was held as usual on Thursday, May 28, exciting all the usual interest, and attended by the usual large gathering from the three neighbouring counties of Wilts, Hants, and Dorset—about 800 persons being present in the course of the day. As a Sabbath-school festival this yearly gathering has features all its own, and it is difficult to keep within the needful limits of a paragraph in putting it on record. The wild character of the scenery, the primitive simplicity of the people gathering in their "suits of holiday" over the heath from widely-scattered cottages scarcely to be seen over the tops of their apple orchards, above all the character and worth of the hard-working, fervent Welsh pastor, the Rev. W. Williams, and the universal respect and esteem in which he is held, make this altogether a scene and time never to be forgotten. The promise here is seen visibly fulfilled that "the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." The teachers and children walked as usual in picturesque procession,

with banners and music, to King Barrow-hill, round the summit of which, in sight as it were of three counties, they sang their hymns of the "Better country," and "For ever with the Lord," and listened to an excellent address from their faithful friend of many years, W. Tice, Esq., of Sopleypark. Tea was taken by the children in the school-room, and afterwards by visitors and teachers in the open air, favoured by the sunny summer warmth of the weather; and addresses were delivered afterwards from a waggon—W. Tice, Esq., acting as chairman—by E. A. K. Welch, Esq., of Downton; G. Wood, Esq., of Adminton Hall; the Revs. R. T. Verral, B.A., of Poole; B. Grey, B.A., of Blandford; J. O. Jackson, Ringwood; S. Knell, of Throop; W. H. Bassett, Fordingbridge; F. Baron, of Ripley; and Mr. H. Cecil, of Ringwood.

**RINGWOOD, HANTS.**—On Whit-Monday, 25th May, was held at this place a meeting of more than local interest. For fourteen years past the strength of Congregationalism here has been weakened by division and its consequent heartburnings. Early in the current year, a cordial union took place between the sundered churches; the pastor of the younger, the Rev. J. O. Jackson, being unanimously called to the joint charge; and the united people purpose raising a new chapel to take possession of the enlarged field of usefulness opening up before them. On Whit-Monday, at the anniversary of their Sabbath and day-schools, a number of influential ministers and friends were invited to be present; and amongst those able to attend were the Revs. T. Adkins, of Southampton, G. Harris, of Ringwood (the retiring pastor), J. Woodward and J. Fletcher, of Christchurch, N. Hurry, of Bournemouth, — Grant, of Hungerford, F. Baron, Ripley, W. H. Bassett, of Fordingbridge, S. Knell, of Throop; and W. Tice, J. G. Wood, and G. O. Aldridge, Esqs. Mr. Tice occupied the chair. Kindly and affectionate words were spoken in testimony to the fidelity and usefulness of the late pastor, and the devout earnestness of his successor.

**TAMWORTH.**—On Whit-Tuesday, the Congregationalists of Tamworth held a social tea-meeting in the Town-hall, when about 250 persons sat down to tea. The Town-hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, diagrams, flowers, evergreens, and mottoes worked by the ladies. After tea the hall was filled with a large and respectable audience. Mr. Alderman Manton, Esq., ex-Mayor of Birmingham, occupied the chair. The non-attendance of the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, on account of severe indisposition, was a great disappointment. But the meeting was notwithstanding most interesting and satisfactory. Interesting addresses were delivered by the chairman; the Rev. E. H. Delf, of Coventry; E. Mander, Esq., of Birmingham; the Rev. J. T. Feaston, of Birmingham; J. Warden, Esq., of Birmingham; the Rev. P. C. Barker, M.A., LL.B., of Coventry; G. H. Simpson, Esq., of Birmingham; the Rev. T. Burgess, of Tamworth; and the Rev. W. Bealby, of Lichfield. The choir sang several beautiful anthems in a style that did them credit, and richly deserved the applause which the audience rapturously bestowed; and the meeting closed about nine o'clock.

**ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES TO MADAGASCAR.**—Deeply interesting services were held last week in this town and neighbourhood in connection with the departure of the Rev. Richard Griffiths Hartley, M.A., and the Rev. Benjamin Briggs as missionaries to the island of Madagascar. Mr. Hartley for nearly four years and a-half has filled the classical chair at Airedale College in this town, and by his scholarly attainments and unobtrusive Christian courtesy has obtained the esteem and affection of a large circle of friends. Mr. Briggs has been a student of the same college for the past five years, and leaves it with the high regard of both his tutors and fellow-students. As was briefly noticed in our last issue, the ordination of Mr. Hartley took place on Wednesday evening in the Independent chapel, Windhill Wood End, where for more than two years he has most generously and assiduously been labouring as minister of the little congregation there. During that time, as many of our readers know, a new school-room has been opened, and the former school-room has been fitted up as a chapel, making one of the neatest village chapels in the neighbourhood. And amongst those who most keenly feel Mr. Hartley's removal are those who have been engaged with him in working this village station, and the members of its congregation and school. The Rev. S. Dyson, of Idle, commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and offering prayer. The Rev. Professor Newth, of the Lancashire Independent College, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. Dr. Fraser, of Airedale College, received the confession of faith. The Rev. T. Gasquoine, B.A., offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. Professor Creak, M.A., of Airedale College, delivered the charge to the missionary; the Rev. H. M. Stallybrass, of Saltaire, concluding the service with prayer. On Thursday evening a valedictory service was held in College Chapel, during which Mr. Briggs received ordination. The Rev. A. Russell, M.A., conducted the introductory devotional service. The Rev. W. Fairbrother, of the London Missionary Society, gave a concise history of the planting and growth of the Christian Church in Madagascar, and of the deep sufferings of the Christians during the persecutions of the late Queen, describing the present state and prospects of the mission. The Rev. S. Dyson received the usual statement and confession of faith from Mr. Briggs. The Rev. W. Thomas, of Leeds, offered the ordination prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Fraser delivered the charge to Mr. Briggs. A valedictory address was then delivered to the two missionaries by the Rev. W. Kingland; and the Rev.

T. Gasquoine, B.A., (in the absence of the Rev. H. B. Creak, M.A.) offered a dedicatory prayer. On Friday evening the congregation of Windhill Wood End and other friends met in the school-room for a farewell tea-meeting with their minister, and afterwards assembled in the chapel, when the chair was taken by Silas Scott, Esq., who, on behalf of the congregation and various friends of Mr. Hartley, presented him with a gold watch and a purse of gold containing thirty-eight sovereigns. The watch was of the most valuable and costly workmanship, and was well adapted to the change of climate, having already been tested both in a furnace and an ice-house, its cost being 40*l*. After Mr. Hartley had addressed the meeting with much feeling, thanking his friends for this expression of their sympathy with him, and giving some last exhortations to his congregation, Mr. Chadburn, of Airedale College, in behalf of the students of Mr. Hartley's classes, presented him with an address most beautifully engrossed upon parchment, expressing their high regard for their late tutor, their regret at the loss of his future tuition, but their deep sympathy with him in the work to which he has devoted himself. To this address likewise Mr. Hartley replied, acknowledging also a kindly present that had reached him the day before from the whole body of students. Mr. Alderman Brown and Mr. Alderman Kenion, of Bradford; Mr. W. E. Glyde, of Saltaire; Mr. Jas. Fyfe, of Shipley; Mr. Ward and Mr. Bradley, of the congregation; and various ministers who had taken part in the previous services, afterwards addressed the meeting, all expressing the same esteem for Mr. Hartley, the same sorrow at his removal, but the same thankfulness that he had been called to so high a service, and confidence that the care and blessing of God would attend him in his future life and work.—*Bradford Observer*.

**NORTHERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.**—This association, consisting of twenty-two churches, located with two or three exceptions in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, held its annual assembly on Monday and Tuesday, May 25th and 26th, in Archer-street Chapel, Darlington. Ministers and messengers were present from nearly all the churches. The proceedings of the anniversary were opened by a devotional service on Monday at 2.30 p.m., and at 6.30 p.m., after introductory services by the Rev. W. Bontems, the Rev. W. Walters, of Newcastle, preached the association sermon from the text, "There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed," in which he pointed out some of the causes which have hindered the progress of the Baptist churches in the North of England. On Tuesday a well-attended prayer-meeting was held at 7 a.m., and at 11 a.m., after introductory worship conducted by the Rev. J. Lummis, of Ford, the Rev. W. Hanson, of South Shields, delivered a discourse marked by great clearness of thought and correctness of expression, on the contrast between the Gospel of Christ and the philosophical teachings of men, in their effect upon human improvement. After this service, letters were read from the various churches, giving an account of their condition, progress, &c., through the past year, from which it appeared that a clear increase of about 150 had been added to the membership of the associated churches since the last annual reports. The ministers and messengers met for business and conference at 9 a.m., and at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, under the presidency of Rev. P. W. Grant, of Darlington. At the afternoon meeting, the Rev. J. D. Carrick, of North Shields, read a suitable and impressive paper, on "Pastoral Efficiency," which, after giving rise to an animated discussion, was unanimously adopted as the "Circular Letter" to the churches. Amongst other matters which engaged attention, were the appointment of Rev. W. Walters, of Newcastle, as secretary to the association, in the place of Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, of Gateshead, who has for many years filled the office with great efficiency and satisfaction to all parties concerned; the appointment of the Rev. W. Walters and H. Angus, Esq., of Newcastle, as a deputation to attend the Conference of German Baptists, to be held at Hamburg, in July next; the unanimous adoption of resolutions in support of the Religious Liberation Society, and of the abolitionists of America; and the adoption of a petition in favour of the bill for closing public-houses on Sundays. The meetings, which were marked by an unusual amount of life and hope, were concluded by a public meeting on behalf of the northern auxiliary of the Baptist Home Mission. R. W. Bainbridge, Esq., of Middleton House, Middleton Teendale, presided. The Rev. W. Walters read the report, which showed a considerable amount of enterprise and success and an increase in the funds. He was followed, in earnest and practical speeches, by Revs. W. McPhail, L. B. Brown, B.A., of Berwick, J. D. Carrick, J. Brooks, of South Shields, and J. Charter. Collections were made on behalf of the association and Home Mission, which were liberal; and, upon the whole, it was universally considered one of the most pleasant and successful of the annual assemblies of the Baptists in the North of England.

**BILSTON—TOWN MISSION OF THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—The annual meeting in connexion with this movement was held in the lecture-room of the above chapel on Wednesday evening last. The meeting was large and influential, and several ministers and gentlemen from the town and neighbourhood took part in it. This is the first annual meeting in connexion with the enterprise. The mission includes, in addition to the great and usual means of such agency everywhere, house-to-house visitation, an organisation of cottage-meetings, ragged-schools, evening classes, Tract Distribution Society, arrangements for open-air meetings. The agents at present engaged are—a town missionary, Mr. Ashby, and a Bible-woman, Mrs. Baynton. With these co-operate



the members of the Independent church. The whole is under the immediate supervision of the Rev. W. J. Bain, who gave a lengthened review of the various departments of the mission, and placed before the meeting extracts from the missionary's journal, abundantly testifying to the efficiency of the agency and its conduct. Mr. Ashby, the missionary, followed with a personal statement as to his intercourse amongst the people, the manner in which he has been received, the difficulties he has had to overcome, the prospects of his success. His sphere of labour includes some of the very worst parts of Bilston, and already, in whole streets, the influence of his visitation and assiduity in every means are visible in the cessation of scenes of violence, and the prevalence of a decent respect for the day of God. Everywhere, even amongst our Roman Catholic population, he is kindly received, and has been the instrument of bringing blessing to many a family. It appears also that almost all denominations in the town have sympathised with the effort and aided its movements. The meeting indeed on this occasion might be said to be a representation of all sections of Christian people in the community. The following is the tabulated statement of mission work during the year:—Visits of the missionary, 4,371; sick visits, 537. Persons met and conversed with; men, 3,332; women, 5,883; youths of both sexes, 1,546. Cottage-meetings, 198; attendance in all, 2,750. The ragged-schools publish a separate statement. The evening classes averaged 130 each evening. Open-air meetings, 9; attendance, 960. Tract distribution: by town missionary, 5,309; by Bible women, 1,600; by others, 1,000; in circulation in 22 districts; 792 tracts exchanged from week to week. Bible-woman's visits, from September 8th, 1862, to April 21st, 1863, 1,500; special occasions for reading the Scriptures, 150. The peculiar sphere of the Bible-woman's exertions brings her into contact with families in relations which no other agency could hope to accomplish, and the results are highly beneficial. Altogether the mission has proved a success, and is doing a good work and a necessary one.

**PARK-ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BLACKBURN.**—The Rev. A. S. Maclean has relinquished the pastorate of the above church, and preached for the last time on Sunday, May 24th, circumstances having rendered it necessary that he should retire before the expiration of his notice.

### Correspondence.

#### THE STATE CHURCH OF SWEDEN AND ITS PERSECUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have for some time thought of writing to you with regard to Church doings in this country, especially as to State-Churchism and Nonconformity. The first of these, although its power is waning, is yet glorying in its being, *par excellence*, the Church, having what is called by law, "the pure Evangelical doctrine." The latter is yet a child in its infancy, but being a strong and healthy one, it has great power of lungs, and its cry has sounded forth through the length and breadth of the land, even up to the King in the palace, to the great dismay of the ease-loving and conservative State-clergy, who scold and fret, and declare they never heard such a noisy child. And what, may you ask, being fresh and healthy, does it cry for? I answer for it—it wants freedom. It wants to be "loosed and let go," being yet bound hand and foot with the graveclothes of the dead State Church, and its face smothered, being "bound about with the napkin" of legal oppression. This child, when free, bids fair to shake the very foundations of the Swedish State Church. Yes, even now, its cry alone has done wonders.

But to leave this metaphorical style—I presume you are aware of the fact that even Sweden has a Dissenter's law (such as it is), dating its existence from Oct. 23, 1860. But how satisfactory this law is to Dissenting Christians, you may judge, when I inform you that even Catholics have not had the conscience to avail themselves of it. It is in fact good for nothing, and worse than nothing. Consequently there are no legal Dissenters in this country, though there may be some 8,000 or 9,000 who have separated themselves from, and gone out of, Babel. Of Baptists alone there are between 5,000 and 6,000, the others being separated Lutherans, and some Catholics, and lately an Independent Church has also been formed at Stockholm. But all of them are looked upon, and judged by the Courts, as members of the State-Church, which Church, *known all over the world* as the most intolerant of Protestant Establishments, and on a par with Spain, is still through her priestly tribunals in the full bloom of her persecuting spirit; and several cases of Nonconformity are at this day before the courts for trial. I have myself lately been sentenced by the City Court of this place, to pay a fine of 100 rixdollars, equal to 5*l.* 12*s.*, for the only crime of permitting the Baptist church of Gottenburg to worship God in my house [at the same time that service is held in the State-Churches. I think when you read this you will read it again, exclaiming, "Is it possible?" The sentence was pronounced on the 25th Feb., the case having been before the Police-court several times, and afterwards referred to the City Court. My companion in crime in this case was none other than the far-famed old offender F. O. Nelson, who was banished from Sweden in 1851 for being a Baptist, who, it may be recollected, spoke at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance the same year. On the same

occasion, by way of contrast, the Swedish Archbishop's letter was read to the Alliance, stating his sympathies with the object of the Alliance, and his regret at not being able to be present; while at the same time he did all he possibly could do, and a great deal more than he was obliged to do, to persecute the Lutherans of his own confession by fines and imprisonment, feeding them with the bread of adversity and the water of affliction, because they would use the old hymn and prayer-books, which had before been by law "the pure evangelical doctrine." This same Nelson is pastor of the Baptist church at Gottenburg, and was, as I have said, also brought before the courts in this case, but from some consideration or another (probably judging that he had had enough of Swedish Church laws before) has been declared not guilty. This same court cleared the Mormons a year ago, though it was proved they had broken the so-called "Sacramental law." I have appealed to a higher court; what its decision will be finally it is difficult to say, but if against me, it is supposed the King will reverse it, he having lately altered the judgment in two separate cases of the same sort, and having also still more lately discouraged the priest from any longer requiring the help of sheriffs and beailes to tear by force the infants from the crying mothers' arms, to baptize them, and then compelling the poor people to pay about a pound sterling for the help of the service, which "pure evangelical Church" operations have been carried on to a great extent till very lately. As I said, the King has checked them in their mad career, which grieves their hearts dreadfully. I mentioned that the cry of the child of Nonconformity had reached the ears of the King: by this I mean that a petition has been sent to the King from all the Baptists of Sweden, stating their reasons why they cannot conform, pointing out the contradictions and absurdities of the so-called "pure Evangelical doctrine," showing also the unjust demands of the Dissenter law, and proposing alterations and amendments to make it acceptable. This petition has been published in the shape of a supplement to two of the most influential papers of Sweden, one at Gottenburg, the other at Stockholm. It has been considered an excellent and well-got-up document, and has done much to silence the accusations of the priests against the Baptists, as revolutionary, and not willing to conform to the laws of the land.

But see how wonderful is the Lord in his providence! The man who composed and is the author of the Dissenter law is the Bishop of Gottenburg, and "the accuser of our brethren," the object of which law seems to have been akin to Pharaoh's and Herod's, viz., killing the child in the cradle. Himself, the Bishop, is the only one in all Sweden who has suffered the ill effects of it. He having dug a pit for others was the only one who fell in it, all Dissenters having gone on as if no such law existed. You will also probably remember that the Evangelical Alliance strongly protested against this law, as containing insurmountable hindrances, and being only a compromise. But the Bishop, "the accuser of our brethren," has, as member of his consistorium or chapter, a *lektor*, or semi-priest, who denies the Divinity of Christ, and has published his views in a daily paper, to the great sorrow of "The Church" of which he must be a member, whether he likes it or not. For the Dissenter law, bad as it is, does not provide for him. And now after more than a year's trial of the case, the object of which was to get him—the unburehly person, as the Bishop calls him—out of the consistorium—for he, like a Colenso, thinks he ought to stay, so as to convert the Church to his views—the advice of the King (whom the Bishop in his trouble styles, "The highest earthly protector of the Church") has been asked, whose answer to the Bishop in effect is this, "You have a law, follow it." After all this preamble it is found out that just on account of a clause in the Dissenter law, the consistorium votes four against three to retain him. The minority, including the Bishop of course, founding their wish to exclude him on the supposition that *he may be a priest*. It seems the Church law does not decide whether a *lektor* is a priest or not. Of course the wish of the Bishop is father to such view. So the persecuting Bishop is now compelled to have in his Church council a man whom the priests call an Antichrist, and perjurer, heretic, &c. And now, since the laws do not admit of his being condemned, he, in return, seeks redress from a higher tribunal for being called bad names. The case is not yet finished, but wonderful it is to behold how the Bishop is made to feel the effects of his own cunningly-devised laws. He seeks, however, to remedy a like case for the future, by a bill, now before the Diet, to reorganise the chapters, and especially that of Gottenburg.

But while the Bishop of Gottenburg is thus troubled with an "Antichrist," the University of Upsala, the Oxford of Sweden, has amongst its professors one who is going beyond all your Williamsses and Wilsons, one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, of the Atonement, of eternal damnation, and I hardly know what more. But like Colenso's, no law can touch such cases. These University opinions, are becoming quite current, and are shared by the greatest part of the people and of the press, and the consequence is, that young talented, high-spirited young men will be anything but priests. The complaint of a want of priests is great already, and will be still greater. I will give you an idea of this, by an extract from an account of a professor of Upsala, who has written a book, called "Priest-want and its Cure." He gives from the arch-diocese alone the following account of Priests ordained and deceased since 1822:—

From 1822—26,	ordained	94,	deceased	82
" 1827—31,	"	87,	"	96
" 1832—36,	"	79,	"	76
" 1837—41,	"	73,	"	70
" 1842—46,	"	62,	"	49
" 1847—51,	"	34,	"	49
" 1852—56,	"	22,	"	59
" 1857—61,	"	28,	"	59

The author adds to this, that in 1862 eleven priests died and one was ordained. And the same want or decrease of priests is also complained of in the other dioceses. Thus, I find that in Westeros the clerical official account states that during the last three and a-half years before 1862, not a single priest has been ordained, and that probably during that year (1862) nobody would be. While, during the same time, within the same diocese, twenty priests have died; and that, during the three and a-half years the decrease in all has been twenty-seven; while, of the living ones that are left, twenty-two are over seventy years old, or as an auctioneer in England selling a Church living would call having one foot in the grave. I find also that in Lunds diocese fourteen curacies are vacant. The principal reason why the Church goes a-begging for priests is the great contempt felt for both priests and Church. The priests have made themselves odious to the whole nation on account of their opposition to all possible reforms suggested by the other States at the Diet, they having one-fourth of the legislative power in their hands. They have acted on the national body like a cancer in the breast of the human, and all remedies for this evil have hitherto been fruitless. So the King, Charles XIII., the greatest King that Sweden ever had, has at last sent a royal proposition to the four States assembled, to cut the cancer out, or, in other words, to change the form of representation by which the priests will be left out. But, as this is a constitutional change, it cannot become law till next Diet after this, when a majority of each of the four States is required to make it pass, and it will pass, in spite of all priestly reservations, the majority of the priests not venturing to oppose any longer this life-question of the nation, for fear of a catastrophe, as the Bishop of Gottenburg expresses himself. And, to reconcile the priests, the King has, in return for their loss of power, given them Church convocations, to be held every fifth year, to be composed of the Archbishop as chairman, and thirty priests, including the twelve bishops and thirty laymen. But they will have no legislative power, even in Church matters; they can only talk about and propose changes. The Diet must confirm them, and the King sign them, before they can be law. But, on the other hand, the Convocation will have a right to veto any Church laws passed at the Diet, but they (the priests) are not satisfied with this, for they fear that this right will afterwards, by another law, be taken from them, and thus "the Church is in danger of being left in the hands of Infidels, Baptists, and Mormons," as they say. But they have been answered by the Prime Minister of State, that if they have no more confidence in the desire of the King and the people to uphold "the Church," no possible law-paragraphs could give them any security.

The feeling of thorough hatred and ridicule of both priests, prelacy, and State-Church interests, that has manifested itself at this Diet is beyond anything ever heard before in this, or probably in any other country. Two bills have been before the Diet to abolish the Bishops' offices altogether, and when it was discovered that there must be three bishops, one speaker said, "Then let us send them to St. Bartholomy (the Swedish possession in the West Indies), where they cannot do so much harm as if left at home."

Another bill proposed putting away the Episcopal vestments, as being ridiculous, and not fit for these times, but if that cannot be done, that the Bishops be compelled to wear them for every-day use, subject to the mocking of the street rabble. These are specimens only.

In addition to this, the press, stung to madness by the constant opposition of the priests to all reforms, and the persecutions of those who differ from them, by which Sweden as a nation has to bear the shame before the eyes of the world, is carrying on a war of the pen against them, which has drawn forth an article from somebody, probably a simple-minded priest, asking in the public paper of this place, "Why are the priests continually the objects of attack from the press?" One answer followed with the question, and a few days after another took up the question and answered it. Both were biting and stinging, yet just and right, and I think such a question will not be publicly put again.

I could write many more things about the state of things in this country, but will not be tedious. One thing, however, I ought not to omit, which will show of what inconsistencies State-Church people can be guilty. Seeing that persecutions are still briskly going on to this very day, and that no Christians, either Lutherans or Dissenters, are allowed to meet in private worship, to read the Bible, sing and pray, except at such hours as the grog-shops and theatres are permitted to be open, which great privilege was first granted in 1858, and for breaking of which, I and many more are fined,—I say, such being the case, you would not suppose that Sweden would send a petition to the Queen of Spain, asking her to give liberty to her subjects to worship God according to the Bible. But yet such is the case; and the petition is backed up by stating quite coolly that in Sweden "the holy principle of religious liberty has become acknowledged by a Royal proclamation of the 23rd Oct., 1860." What shall we say to these things—to such palpable hypocrisy? I have written to Stockholm to find out if the Bishop of Gottenburg has also signed the petition. It would not surprise me if he had. I hope, and trust, and pray that the martyrs of Spain may be liberated, but it will not be by any representations from Sweden in these days.

I read with great pleasure the *Nonconformist*, for which I subscribe. I suppose it is the only one sent to Sweden. May God enable you to carry on successfully the great battle of Liberty in which you are engaged, against the tyranny of State Churchism, and it will tell, not only in England, but in all other nations that are yet in bondage.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

G. W. S.

Gottenburg, April, 1863.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT has occurred at Yarmouth. A professional acrobat went up to the top of Nelson's Pillar there, and then, getting outside, he clambered up to the helmet which surmounts the figure of Britannia on the top of the pillar, and there began to perform some of his gambols, when he lost his balance, fell, and was dashed to pieces at the foot of the statue.



## Parliamentary Proceedings.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On the House reassembling on Monday, after the Whitsun recess, Lord BROUGHAM asked if the Government intended to take any steps to reduce the speed of railway-trains. Earl GRANVILLE said that, while deploring the recent railway accident to which the noble and learned lord had alluded, he was not prepared to state that the Government would introduce any measure to limit the maximum speed of railway-trains.

## CESSATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL.

In answer to the Earl of Derby, Earl RUSSELL said he was about to produce further papers in reference to the suspension of diplomatic relations between this country and Brazil. The matters in difference between the two Governments were still under arbitration.

## THE BURIAL SERVICE.

Lord EBURY moved for a Royal commission to consider what steps should be taken to obviate the evils complained of as arising from the present compulsory and indiscriminate use of the burial service of the Church of England. The noble lord at some length argued against the words in the service expressive of a hope that deceased persons of all characters should be eternally saved, urging that with many clergymen it was a serious obstacle to, and grievance in, the performance of their duty.

The Earl of DESART protested against their Lordships' House entertaining such a subject, and moved the postponement of the discussion for six months.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY was of opinion that the motion involved the wide question of the revision of the liturgy. He was unable to conceive a burial service which did not contain an expression of hope for the salvation of deceased persons; but it was possible that such cases might occur where it was difficult to use such words. He should be glad of the opportunity for further considering the subject.

Earl GRANVILLE did not think a commission necessary to deal with so small a portion of the revision of the Liturgy.

The Archbishop of YORK urged that the subject was one of much more difficulty than Lord Ebury seemed to suppose. There were three ways of considering the words of hope involved—namely, whether they should be used over all deceased persons, whether they should be used only in some cases, and whether they should be omitted in all cases; and each of these cases possessed its special difficulty.

The Bishop of LONDON hoped the matter would not now be pressed, as it was one which would not be allowed to drop by the prelates of the Church; for though there were difficulties in the way, it was a question which was properly brought forward for consideration.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH suggested that the matter should be referred to Convocation.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S said that Convocation could not deal with the question, as the Irish branch of the Church was not represented in Convocation. He suggested an address to the Crown, praying that the matter be referred to the bishops, who could prepare a plan, to which, however, Parliament would not necessarily be pledged.

Earl RUSSELL urged the withdrawal of the motion in deference to the general feeling of the House, but there should be an understanding as to what course would be pursued. Any alteration in the burial service could not be adopted without the co-operation of the right rev. prelates of the Church; and it must be considered by Parliament. Parliament, he was sure, would approach the subject with the gravity it deserved.

The discussion having been continued by the Bishop of Llandaff, Earl Grey, and Lord Lyttelton.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that as the Archbishop of Canterbury and the right rev. prelate had said that if in the case of a notoriously bad character a clergyman refused to use the words in question in the burial service, they could justify his disobedience of the law, it was necessary that such momentous declarations should be accompanied by a statement that action in the way of alteration would be taken.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY gave an assurance that the episcopal body would take the matter into their earnest consideration.

The motion was then withdrawn.

After some formal business their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons met on Thursday afternoon after the Whitsuntide recess. The first proceeding of interest was the introduction of Mr. O'Hagan, the Attorney-General for Ireland, who took the oath and his seat. The right hon. gentleman was warmly cheered as he came up the House between Mr. Chichester Fortescue and Lord Castle-rose. Within a very short time after taking his seat he was at work. Mr. HENNESSY asked him if it was intended to proceed with the prosecution against the Rev. Mr. Lavelle for riot. Mr. O'HAGAN answered that it was not, and stated why.

New writs were issued for the city of London, in the room of Mr. Western Wood, deceased; for Kinsale, in the room of Sir J. Arnott, resigned; and for New Ross, in the room of Mr. C. Tottenham, resigned.

## THE CHURCHWARD CONTRACT.

Upon the report of the committee of supply,

Mr. WALPOLE called attention to what he considered to be an unusual and novel form of proceeding adopted by the committee of supply on Monday week (the 18th), in the vote for the packet service, which, he contended, was not consonant with the proper functions of a committee of supply; these functions being limited to the consideration of the amount of a grant proposed by a Minister of the Crown, or to a proposal to reduce the amount. Although a matter of form, he insisted that this alteration of the functions of a committee of supply was most inconvenient; that it would change the relations of the two Houses of Parliament to each other and to the Crown, and lead to other consequences which he pointed out. He referred to circumstances stated in a petition from Mr. Churchward in relation to his contract, which Mr. Walpole maintained had a material bearing upon the vote, and upon the form in which it had been adopted by the committee, and which vote, he said, the Government ought to withdraw at once. In conclusion, he moved the omission of certain words in the resolution, the effect of which omission would be substantially to reject it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was prepared to meet Mr. Walpole upon the points both of form and of justice. The form of a vote, he contended, could not be separated from the question of its policy. He disputed the doctrine laid down by Mr. Walpole as to the functions of a committee of supply. Although the form of the vote might not be common, the question was not whether the form was new, but whether the vote was good; whether it was justified and required by the circumstances. Mr. Walpole had speculated as to what might be done after the adoption of a vote in the present form; but none of these speculations would be realised as consequences of this vote. After citing an old precedent (in 1767), which he thought lent an authority to the form of the vote, he entered into the merits of the question as to the contract and its incidents, and showed the difficulties which would have beset any other course of proceeding on the part of the Government, insisting that it was impossible to have proceeded in any other manner so as to ascertain the mind of the House of Commons, and to give effect to its declared opinion.

LORD JOHN MANNERS at great length denounced the charge against Mr. Churchward as monstrous and absurd, and insisted upon the want of connexion between the premises and the conclusion in the report of the committee as to this charge, and entreated the House, as it valued its honour, dignity, and independence, not to become an accomplice in the most pitiful act of political revenge that could be conceived by a malignant ingenuity, and intended to consummate the grossest injustice. ("Oh," and cheers.)

Mr. LINDSAY thought that, while the Government had rightly exonerated Lord Derby's Ministry from corrupt motives in this matter, there was an inconsistency in holding Mr. Churchward to be corrupt. He was disposed to give his vote for the weaker party in favour of Mr. Walpole's motion.

LORD R. CECIL warned the House against encouraging the Government in repudiating contracts which had been solemnly entered into, because it disapproved the conduct of an individual.

Sir F. KELLY, amid repeated cries of "Divide," argued against the cancelling of the contract.

The House then divided, when there appeared,—

For the amendment ... .. 191

Against ... .. 205

Majority ... .. 14

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial side of the House.

The resolution was then agreed to.

## TAX ON RAILWAYS.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution that the exemption from duty granted by the Act of the 7th and 8th of Victoria, cap. 85, in respect of the conveyance of passengers by cheap trains, shall not extend to any railway train which shall not be a train running on at least six days of the week, or else a train running to or from a market town on a market day, and approved of by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations as a cheap train, for the conveyance of passengers to or from market.

Mr. THOMPSON opposed the levying of an additional tax upon railway companies at the present time, urging the grievances to which they were liable, and the great advantages which excursion trains conferred upon the community, including the working-classes and various branches of industry.

Sir F. CROSSLEY bore testimony to the benefit which the working-classes derived from excursion trains, and recommended the postponement of the motion.

After some further discussion, the resolution was agreed to.

## RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND).

On the order to resume the adjourned debate on this subject,

The O'DONOGHUE moved that the debate be further adjourned until the 5th of June.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that in the absence of his noble friend the First Lord he could not make any arrangement as to this discussion. He understood his noble friend to be of opinion that no such desire had been shown in the House as would justify the Government, in the present state of the business, in giving up any portion of the limited time at their disposal to the consideration of this question.

Mr. MAGUIRE assured the right hon. gentleman that there was a very strong feeling on the subject in Ireland, and among the Catholic members.

Dr. BRADY thought the Government ought to give a day for the debate.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that he did not presume to say whether or not there was a strong feeling in Ireland on the question, but only that there had been no general manifestation of a desire in the House for a debate on it.

Sir H. CAIRNS observed that the postponement of the debate at so early a period of the evening indicated the little interest taken in it by members below the gangway. (Hear, hear.)

Sir P. O'BRIEN said the speech of the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Dublin, in which he spoke of the Church as the garrison of the English in Ireland, and as a badge of conquest, had excited much dissatisfaction in that country.

The O'DONOGHUE said he proposed the adjournment of the debate merely to enable many members now in Ireland to be present.

Mr. WHITESIDE said the hon. member opposite (Sir P. O'Brien) has drawn on his imagination for his facts, for he had never used the expressions attributed to him. (Hear, hear.)

The debate was then adjourned till the 5th of June.

Lord C. PAGET obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The House adjourned at five minutes before eleven o'clock.

## RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

On Friday Mr. ROXBURGH gave notice that on an early day he should move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of North America. (Cheers.)

Lord R. MONTAGU gave notice that when that address was moved he should move an amendment to it.

## THE BALLOT.

Mr. BERKELEY gave notice that on an early day he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the better protection of electors by means of the ballot.

## THE M'LACHLAN CASE.

Mr. STIRLING gave notice that on the 5th of June he should call attention to the papers relating to the M'Lachlan case.

## TURKEY AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

On going into committee of supply,

Mr. GREGORY called attention to the condition of Turkey and its dependencies. He contended that the policy of Europe in propping up the corrupt Government of Turkey was founded in fear of Russian aggrandisement in the East; but while admitting that the projects of Russia in this respect were the same, yet her power of carrying them out was greatly diminished, if not altogether destroyed, by the Crimean war. This being so, it was the course pursued by England which tended to preserve the policy still pursued with regard to Turkey. In the case of the Christian provinces of the Porte, that policy was different to that adopted towards other nationalities, and Italy especially; and he contended that it was desirable to set up some independent States in the Turkish empire, towards which the scattered relics of that empire should gravitate when its dissolution came. He protested against England being the only Power in Europe, except Austria, which maintained the horrors of the Mohammedan rule. He pointed out the improvement which had taken place in Servia since that province had escaped from the grasp of Turkey, and urged the policy of bringing the other Slavonian provinces into the same condition, but the very opposite policy had been pursued.

Mr. B. COCHRANE enlarged upon the corruption of the Turkish Government, and gave instances of the profligate expenditure of the court of the Sultan. He contended that the Turkish empire was practically non-existent, and was only a shattered system held together by foreign support, while its Government was only powerful for evil and oppression.

Mr. G. DUFF, referring to Servia only, urged that in conformity with the promises of the Sultan, when a free constitution was given to that province, the occupation of the fortresses of the province by the Turks should be abandoned.

Mr. LAYARD, controverting Mr. Gregory's account of the state of Servia, sketched the political history of that province for some years past, which ended in its acquirement of a constitutional government which was secured by treaties guaranteed by Russia; and he contended that the Porte had fulfilled those treaties—their scope and object being to extend the liberties of the Servians, while the Turkish Government had in fact protected the Servians against their own Government. He specified the manner in which the English Government had acted between the Servians and their rulers, cautioning and warning the latter against taking aggressive action against Turkey. Her Majesty's Government had equally blamed both parties when they were in the wrong, whether Turk or Servian. He argued at length that there had been a great improvement and advancement in Turkey in the last twenty years as regarded government and finance, while commerce had increased owing to the adoption of a free-trade policy. He contended that the arguments of Mr. Gregory, if they meant anything, meant the extermination of the Mohammedan population of Turkey; but the true policy, and that which had been pursued by her Majesty's Government, was to strengthen the Porte in every effort towards that reform and improvement which the rulers of Turkey had shown a disposition to promote.



After some remarks from Mr. Maguire, Mr. A. Seymour, and Lord H. Scott,

Mr. CORDEN, looking at the debate as the result of the visit of a deputation from Serbia, observed that the case for judgment was the bombardment of Belgrade by a Turkish Pasha—an outrage repudiated by everybody—and what should be done with the fortress. England and Austria were the only parties opposed to the razing of it. The Turks insisted upon retaining and strengthening Belgrade. But what was its use to Turkey? He hoped the expression of opinion in that House would have some influence upon our Foreign Office in this matter. This question of Serbia had led to a larger question as to Turkey. Now, what was European Turkey? A country containing a population of 15,000,000, of which number 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 were Mohammedans and the rest Christians; and the question was, whether our foreign policy ought to be in the interest of a small minority of Mussulmans, or in the interest of the Christians. Yet, at the present time, the evidence of a Christian was not received in the courts of law against a Mohammedan. The consequence of the treatment of the Christians in Turkey was, that they were becoming more and more dissatisfied with this state of things; and ought we to be surprised that, as they saw no prospect of redress, they should be disposed to take the law into their own hands? It was a fallacy to suppose that we had bound ourselves to more than to maintain the territorial integrity of Turkey, and we should apply the principle of non-intervention to the case of internal disturbances there. After adverting to the state of the Turkish finances, and to the large amount of the debt, he noticed the fact that the Turkish element in the Ottoman Empire was rapidly diminishing, while the Christian population was increasing. It was said that Turkey had vast natural resources. This was true, and it was a mournful conclusion that the backward state of the country was to be traced to the vices of the Turks and of their Government.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that in our sympathy for the Christian subjects of Turkey we should hold even the scales of justice. He agreed that in the Eastern question much depended upon a thoroughly good understanding between England and France, and that nothing could be more unwise than for any person in a situation of influence to excite jealousy and suspicion between them. At the same time, in the application of this principle, practical difficulties would arise. In reply to Mr. Gregory and Mr. Cobden, he declared that it was the policy of her Majesty's Government to uphold the civil and political privileges of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire, believing that the true interests of that empire were best promoted by improving their condition. Deplorable pictures had been drawn of the state of Turkey, and he would be a bold man who would maintain that the dominion of the Turks had been productive of happiness to mankind; but what was the use of these highly-coloured pictures, unless to recommend a particular policy? We had got the fact of the existence of an Ottoman Power in Europe, and if we were not prepared to encourage a general crusade against it we should not enter upon a policy that might prove the source of greater evils.

After some remarks by Mr. GRIFFITH, the motion was withdrawn, and the House went into committee of supply *pro forma*.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at five minutes before one o'clock.

#### FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

On Monday, Sir R. PEEL, in answer to Mr. Hopwood, said the Government had no direct information that the Federals were recruiting in Ireland. The Government was aware that agents had been there, and inquiries were being made with a view of discovering whether recruiting was going on.

#### THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY.

Mr. M. MILNES gave notice that he should move an amendment to Mr. Buxton's motion with respect to the Act of Uniformity, to leave out all the words relating to the Thirty-nine Articles.

#### THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

In reply to Lord John Manners, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said an arrangement had been made by the Government for the purchase of the International Exhibition building. Lord Palmerston is to bring the matter before the House on Thursday week.

#### THE FORTIFICATION SCHEME.

In answer to Sir J. Elphinstone, Lord PALMERSTON said he should shortly have to bring in a bill to sanction the raising of money for continuing the erection of the forts at Spithead, and he would then enter fully into the subject.

#### INLAND REVENUE BILL.

This bill as amended was considered, and some clauses added, the effect of one of which is to allow occasional licenses to sell beer, spirits, or wine to be granted by one justice of the peace only; to extend the hours for sale from sunrise to one hour after sunset; and it was arranged that the charge for licenses should be 2s. 6d. per day instead of 5s.

Mr. HUNT moved to add a clause exempting from stamp duty securities and appointments made pursuant to the Highways Act of last Session. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as extending the objectionable system of exemptions. The motion, after a short debate, was negatived, upon a division, by 146 to 116.

The bill was then recommitted, in order that certain other clauses relating to railways and publicans' licences to sell tobacco might be added.

#### THE PATRIOTIC ASYLUM.

The condition of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum was brought under the notice of the House

by Mr. J. A. SMITH. From his statements it seems that there had been great want of discipline in the schools; that a girl sixteen years of age had been flogged with a birch-rod by order of the chaplain; that another girl had been imprisoned for two days by order of the chaplain and had been burnt to death during her imprisonment; and that the majority of the ladies' committee of the schools had resigned in consequence of their suggestions not being carried out. Sir J. PAKINGTON defended, or rather apologised for the schools. He admitted that the facts stated by Mr. Smith were for the most part correct, but said that the institution was now being much better managed.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

The House then went into committee of supply on the civil service estimates, commencing with Class 1, Public Works and Buildings.

The following votes were agreed to after discussion:—45,243*l.* for royal palaces; 117,751*l.* for public buildings.

On the item of 18,879*l.* for furniture of public offices, Mr. A. SMITH moved the reduction of the vote by 7,101*l.* 10*s.*, the sum appropriated to the supply of fittings and furniture for the Museum at South Kensington. On a division the vote was carried by 63 to 23.

On the item of 77,952*l.* for royal parks and pleasure-grounds, Mr. SCLATER-BOTH moved to reduce the vote by 7,000*l.* On a division the vote was carried by 115 to 67.

A vote was then taken of 46,444*l.* for the Houses of Parliament, and the House resumed.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

On the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, Mr. HUNT moved that the House disagree with the amendment by which a clause defining from what source the expenses of commissions to inquire into corrupt practices in boroughs were to be derived, was struck out. On a division the amendment was agreed to by 61 to 40.

#### SLAVE-TRADE TREATY WITH AMERICA.

Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the African Slave-trade Treaty Bill, the object of which is to carry out a supplementary treaty with the United States for the suppression of the slave-trade, by means of which the American flag was no longer allowed to cover this trade, and extended the range within which the right of search was given by the treaty of last year to the coast of Madagascar. His lordship complimented the United States' Government upon the liberal manner in which they had acted with reference to the object of the treaty.

Mr. CAVE made some remarks upon the manner in which the slave-trade was still carried on, and the way in which France connived at it on the East African coast. He trusted, however, that her Majesty's Government would not delay to make use of the powers given them by this treaty, but would at once send gunboats to the coast of Cuba, if they had not already done so. If such were the case, and if the negotiation which it was stated, were pending with France proved equally successful, then it might be hoped that free labour might be at length relieved from the unfair competition by which it was well nigh paralysed, and that this abominable traffic might become a matter of history even in the days of those he was addressing.

Mr. CONINGHAM expressed his satisfaction at the language used by the noble lord at the head of the Government with respect to the conduct of the United States on this question; and he trusted that it might be accepted as an indication that in the future relations of this country with America, the policy of non-intervention would not be departed from.

Mr. BUXTON said that every one must acknowledge the great liberality of the Government of the United States in this matter, and feel gratified at their desire to wash their hands finally and for ever of any participation in the slave-trade. He suggested that her Majesty's Government should consider the expediency of either taking possession of Whydah, or of obtaining some footing there, whereby a deadly blow might be given to the traffic in slaves.

After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

On the order for the third reading of the Offences (South Africa) Bill, Mr. ADDERLEY opposed the bill, and moved to defer the third reading for three months. The bill was defended by Mr. C. FORTESCUE, and opposed by Mr. A. MILLS. Ultimately the bill was recommitted, but the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

Other bills were forwarded a stage, and the Admiralty Court (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned about twenty-five minutes before two o'clock.

**TRADE RETURNS.**—The Board of Trade returns for the month and four months ended 30th April last were issued on Saturday. They show a considerable revival of trade. The exports during the four months amount to 39,458,381*l.*, as against 36,246,651*l.* in 1862, and 38,574,462*l.* in 1861. In the month of April they amounted to 11,897,177*l.*; in round numbers being two millions more than in the same month last year, and one million more than in April, 1861. This increase has been well distributed among nearly all the principal articles, but a main feature consists in an augmentation of about 600,000*l.* in our cotton shipments, the value of the quantity sent to India being about 450,000*l.* in excess of that sent in April, 1862. Our imports during the four months were 35,084,677*l.*; in the corresponding period of 1862 they were 27,833,166*l.*; and in 1861, 35,424,040*l.*

#### THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Mansion House Committee on Saturday, it was stated that the receipts since the last meeting had been about 2,800*l.*, of which nearly 2,200*l.* was from the colonies. It was a cheering circumstance in the day's proceedings that some of the local relief committees had written to state that, in consideration of the improved state of trade, they were enabled to suspend their relief operations for the present. The committee made a grant towards the outfit of fourteen persons who are about to start for Quebec at the instance of the Canada Emigrants' Aid Committee at Manchester, as pioneers, for the purpose of reporting fully to that committee on all matters relating to the emigration of unemployed operatives. They likewise made a small grant to a committee at Carlisle towards outfits for persons going out from that neighbourhood. Mr. Cubitt, the chairman, stated that they would be prepared to make grants towards outfits, though in no instance more than at the rate of 2*l.* a head, to any regularly organised committee who would see to the proper expenditure of the money. Before separating, the committee made grants to the amount of 4,300*l.* in all for the ordinary purposes of relief, to be distributed by the local committees.

At Carlisle the number of the unemployed has been greatly reduced.

At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee at Manchester, on Monday, Mr. Maclure, hon. secretary, reported the receipts of the past week at 2,120*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; balance at the bank, 364,301*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The hon. secretary also read a draft of the minute on facilities required for public works, which was approved. It was announced that various local relief committees had intimated that they would be enabled to dispense with further aid from the Central Committee during the summer months. The hon. secretary read Mr. Commissioner Farnall's weekly report, which stated that on the 23rd ult., there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving relief, as compared with the previous week, of 5,822. This left 171,455 persons receiving relief in the twenty-seven unions.

We copy from the *Blackburn Times* of Saturday last, the following paragraph relative to the closing of the sewing and educational classes in connexion with James-street Chapel:—

With the end of last week these classes were brought to a close. Their numbers have gradually been lessening, as more work was to be obtained. These classes, as is well known, have been denominational; and, in addition to the local relief committee, have been supported by the friends of James-street Chapel, assisted by friends of the Independent Church in all parts of the country. It was thought desirable to close them by offering a substantial tea to all who had been connected with them since they were started. This tea-meeting came off on Thursday night last, in the school-room of the chapel. About 300 were present, all of whom, with very few exceptions, had passed through either of these classes. After tea a meeting was held, under the presidency of the pastor, the Rev. J. B. Lister. He congratulated them on their having passed so far through their troubles. He begged them to give thanks to God for the practical sympathy so many of their fellow-Christians had shown. He showed what precious opportunities they had enjoyed in connection with these classes, which it would be for them to treasure and improve in their future years; he pointed out the desirableness of their avoiding the two extremes of extravagance and niggardiness, and said that he believed his people were the last to be dependent, and amongst the first to be independent, which he accounted for by the grand Christian principles which he believed had taken possession of their minds, and by which to a great extent their lives were governed. He promised that if there should be fresh need, which he hoped there never would be, that these classes should be resumed; he and his friends would not withhold assistance from any who might continue to be necessitous among them. Their principle was and would be to help their friends to help themselves. Hearty and affectionate addresses were delivered by Mr. Richard Beaty and Mr. William Nicol, after which an opportunity was given to any who were present to speak. Several of the young men who had received the advantage of the instruction given, spoke on their own behalf, also on behalf of the female classes, in a free and hearty manner, of the benefits they had received and of their deep gratitude for what had been done. Said one—"I shall never forget it as long as I live, and I know, as I speak, what many beside me feel." Another said—"The first gift I ever received when we were nearly clammung quite astonished me. I said, 'Who's sent it?' The reply was, 'It is from the Lord,' and I believe it was from the Lord, and the Lord has sent us many such gifts since, else we should have perished. Whatever folks may say, let us stick to our chapel and Sunday-school." Many thanks were given to the pastor, the ladies and gentlemen of James-street; also to distant Christian friends, and after singing their favourite hymn—

I'm but a stranger here,  
Heaven is my home.

they were dismissed with prayer and the benediction.

In reference to this event, the Rev. J. B. Lister has sent the following letter to the Local Relief Committee:—

James-street Vestry, Blackburn, May 2, 1863.

Dear Sir,—Our committee have thought it right to discontinue the sewing and educational classes which have been held in connexion with our chapel and schools. Both these classes have gradually dwindled down to such small numbers—with few exceptions, only the very young ones remaining—that we thought it best, at least during the summer months, entirely to suspend operations. We have constantly encouraged our young people, chiefly for their own sakes, to look out for work, and are glad to know that their search has not been in vain. Should it be necessary in a few months' time to start these classes again we shall be prepared to take fresh action; but we sincerely deprecate the necessity.

I shall be glad if you will make this communication to



the Relief Committee. Will you also oblige us by saying that, in the name of the poor people who have been associated with us in our schools, we offer our hearty thanks to your committee for their readiness to assist us, for their uniform courtesy, and for the spirit of fair, honest dealing by which they have been characterised.

If our suspension of these classes was understood to mean that there are none among us still needing relief, it would be a very grave mistake. Relief will continue to be administered by us, as the circumstances of the case may require; only, for the present, so far as we are concerned, it will take another form.

Yours very faithfully,

J. B. LISTER.

To Hon. Sec. Relief Committee.

### RAILWAY CATASTROPHE NEAR STREATHAM.

On Friday evening a frightful accident, attended with loss of life and severe injuries to upwards of twenty persons, occurred on the London and Brighton line, near the Streatham-common Station. An express passenger train left Brighton at five o'clock, conveying, in addition to the ordinary passengers, two companies of Grenadier Guards, who were returning from rifle-practice at Eastbourne. Shortly after leaving the Streatham-common Station, the boiler exploded, and the engine and sixteen carriages ran off the metals. The shock was terrific, the carriages being doubled up, and several smashed. On examination, it was found that two soldiers and a lady named Chilver, who was accompanied by her husband (a medical man, practising in New Burlington-street), were killed, and between twenty and thirty persons dreadfully injured. The deceased lady was well known in connexion with several charitable institutions in the metropolis, in which she took a lively interest, and will be deeply regretted among a circle of friends who were acquainted with her Christian character and principles. The wounded soldiers were removed to the Guards' Hospital, Rochester-row. Salmon, the engine-driver, after lingering in great agony from the scalds and burns he had received, died on Saturday afternoon, at St. Thomas's Hospital, Surrey-gardens. Tribe, the fireman, who was also fearfully scalded and burned, and who lies at the same hospital, under the superintendence of Mr. Simon, is going on favourably, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. The guardsmen at the Grenadier Hospital in Rochester-row are also reported to be doing well. There are twenty-eight of them in all the wards, and between eight and ten of them suffer from severe fractures and contusions. No fatal cases are expected unless erysipelas sets in. There are about a dozen other soldiers at the Wellington and St. George's barracks, who are suffering from minor contusions. Besides the persons just mentioned, the passengers who have suffered the most severe injuries are Dr. Cureton, rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, dreadfully injured about the face and legs, and his daughter, whose legs are fractured. On Sunday, a special telegraphic message was received by the commanding officers from her Majesty, at Balmoral, expressing her regret at the catastrophe, and her sympathy with the sufferers; and an answer was despatched in acknowledgment, stating that the men were going on favourably. Special messengers were also despatched by the Prince of Wales during the day, to inquire after the welfare of the wounded men.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

### AMERICA.

By the City of New York, advices have been received to May 23rd.

President Lincoln has changed Vallandigham's sentence of imprisonment in Fort Warren to transportation beyond the Federal lines. The New York *Evening Post* says:—"The Administration is legally bound by Congressional enactment to hand Vallandigham over to the civil tribunals, and, as it cannot be supposed that the Administration desires to escape the demands of the law, the *Post* expects that Vallandigham will be handed over to the civil authorities." Vallandigham's arrest still causes the greatest excitement throughout the Union. A Democratic State mass meeting has been held at Indianapolis amid considerable excitement. Speeches were made denouncing Vallandigham's arrest and the war measures of the Administration. A military guard was kept patrolling the city in the vicinity where the meeting was held. Forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons and shouting for Jefferson Davis. The excursionists in several trains which left Indianapolis at night fired upon the soldiers. The home military authorities stopped the trains, made numerous arrests, and took 500 revolvers from the passengers. The newspapers in all the Western cities are now under military supervision, and in Indiana free press discussion is entirely suppressed by General Hasall. Arrests in Washington are becoming more numerous. General Butler is in Washington, and it is supposed he will immediately receive a command.

The accounts from Jackson and Vicksburg are so confused and conflicting that it is impossible to judge what the situation really is at those important posts. It is certain that General Grant occupied Jackson on the 14th, and after destroying nearly the entire city, evacuated it the following day. General Johnston officially reports that a portion of General Grant's

army attacked General Pemberton on the 16th, near Edwards' Depot, and that after nine hours' fighting Pemberton was compelled to fall back behind the Black River. Mobile papers estimate General Pemberton's loss in this battle at 3,000, and the enemy's loss at three times as much. Confederate General Tilghman was killed. It is stated that General Grant, after leaving Jackson, would proceed to Haines Bluff, and secure the Confederate transports to prevent the Confederates escaping up the Yazoo River. The latest Murfreesboro' despatches state that the Confederates have evacuated Vicksburg and Pemberton, and marched out to attack Grant in the rear, whilst Johnston pushed him from the direction of Jackson. Other reports say that General Grant had taken possession of the most important railroad bridge, across the Big Black River, cutting off the Confederate communication with Vicksburg. Still another report says that General Grant has been driven from Jackson and Port Gibson, and that Johnston has taken possession of the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad. It is reported that the Federals have occupied Warrentown, and destroyed Greenville, Mississippi.

The Federal mortar fleet has again bombarded Port Hudson from below without material result. New Orleans Northern correspondents think that Port Hudson is by this time evacuated, as General Banks was to attack it from above with the land forces and Porter's fleet, whilst Farragut's fleet, with the land forces from Baton Rouge, attacked it from below.

General Banks' movements in the Teche country were expected to be the means of bringing to New Orleans 100,000 bales of cotton, which is quoted in the city at 48 cents and declining.

A rumour was prevalent that General Hooker was falling back from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, for the better defence of Washington and Maryland, as there were signs of the Confederates preparing to cross into Maryland by the way of the Upper Potomac.

Ten Federal regiments are reported to have advanced on Cumberland to invade East Tennessee. The Southern papers think the mountains will prove an insuperable barrier to their advance.

Thomas Francis Meagher's resignation has been accepted. Only half a regiment remains of the whole Irish Brigade.

The New York municipality has proposed to raise a million dollars to pay the exemption fees of drafted working men.

May 22, (Evening). Money easier. Gold, 41 1/2 per cent. premium. Exchange on London, Bankers' Bills, 164. Violent fluctuations have occurred in the stock market during the last three days, caused by excessive public speculation, but the market closes steady.

(From the Times correspondent.)

The official despatch from General Grant to General Halleck, confirming the report of the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, which is dated and telegraphed from Memphis on the 20th, was published at a late hour on the 21st. General Grant states that General Joseph Johnston commanded the Confederates, who, after three hours' desperate fighting, returned northward. Confederate accounts to the 17th report that, after destroying public and private property to an amount of between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 dollars, the Federals evacuated the city.

The latest intelligence (to the 18th) is from Confederate sources, both official and private. It recounts an obstinate but indecisive battle between General Grant and General Pemberton, at Edwards' Station, on the 16th. General Pemberton, with 12,000 men, is said to have sustained himself against the Federals, who were 24,000 strong, and to have fallen back in good order, at night, to his entrenchments beyond the Big Black River. General Grant afterwards proceeded northward some eight miles, where he was again confronted by General Johnston.

Mr. Vallandigham was to be sent to Louisville en route to General Rosecrans, who was to deliver him, under a flag of truce, to General Bragg.

(Per the Bohemian.)

New York, May 23 (Evening).

Official reports received in Washington from General Grant's army, up to the 20th inst., says:—"General Grant has captured Haines Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg, also a large number of prisoners and fifty-seven guns. The battle was still raging, with the prospect of capturing the entire Confederate force in Vicksburg. General Grant holds Jackson, the Black River bridge, and Haines Bluff."

The news is generally considered highly favourable to the Federals.

### LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The general result of the French elections, so far as they are known, is given in another column. This morning's telegrams add a few particulars:—

In the Department of the Loire M. Dorian, the Opposition candidate, has been elected. In the Loire Inférieure M. Linguin has been chosen. In the Haut Rhin M. West obtained 11,200 votes, M. Migeon 8,500, and M. Keller 6,000, these numbers rendering resort to the ballot necessary. In Besançon M. M. Montalembert and Mérode have both been rejected by a majority of 10,000 votes. The following Opposition candidates have been elected:—For the Department of the Côtes du Nord, M. Glais Biquin; for Arres, M. Pierron; for Hautes Alpes, M. Garper. In the majority of cases in the provinces, however, the Government candidates have obtained the required majority.

The Imperial Government has issued a remonstrance to the archbishop and bishops who signed

the circular recommending the electors not to abstain from voting. M. Rouland, the Minister of Public Worship, rather sharply informs the prelates that in constituting themselves into a sort of electoral council they have departed from their legitimate functions and transgressed against the power of the State. He therefore announces that no such document shall henceforward be published in any newspaper.

The trial of Chevalier Fausti is proceeding at Rome. The accused has defended himself in a lengthened speech.

The official *Monitor* of Berlin published yesterday a Royal decree empowering the administrative authorities to prohibit temporarily or altogether, after two warnings, the publication of any newspapers which appear "on the whole" dangerous to the public welfare. The Ministry is also authorised to prohibit the introduction into Prussia of any foreign newspapers they may think objectionable.

### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords sat only for a few minutes last evening, and transacted no business of importance.

In the House of Commons, Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should bring forward his motion for the recognition of the Southern States on the 30th June. Mr. CONINGHAM gave notice that he should move a direct negative to it.

In reply to Mr. Hopwood, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the case of the Alexandra would in all probability come on for trial on next Monday week.

In answer to Mr. Gregory, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that an estimate of the repairing, altering, and eventually completing the International Exhibition building would be laid before the House, and Lord Palmerston would be prepared on the day fixed to state the object of the Government in purchasing the building, and the purposes to which it was to be applied. The value of the building itself was estimated at 430,000l.; the price to be paid by Government was 80,000l.; the site and refreshment rooms could be purchased for 130,000l., the estimated value for building purposes being 280,000l.

### MAYNOOTH.

Mr. WHALLEY moved that the House should immediately resolve itself into a committee to consider the Act for the Endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the repeal of the same, due regard being had to vested rights and interests. The hon. gentleman contended that it was not now necessary to bring forward statements of the teaching at Maynooth, as he could give instances (and he did so from his point of view) of the result of that teaching in social disorders and disloyal demonstrations amongst Roman Catholics.

Sir R. PEARCE denied an assertion of Mr. Whalley, that the grant to Maynooth was the only religious grant which was removed beyond the annual cognisance of the House, pointing out that there were others charged upon the Consolidated Fund. He protested against the other assertions which had been made with regard to the alleged results of the teaching of Maynooth, and against the withdrawal of the grant.

Mr. NEWDEGATE having argued with his usual emphasis against the grant.

A division was taken, on which the motion was negatived by 195 to 100.

### SEA FISHERIES.

Mr. FENWICK moved for the Royal commission to inquire into the state of the sea fisheries, with a view of increasing the supply of fish. He gave some very interesting statistics in reference to the consumption of fish. Mr. CLAY seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. CLAY, who denied, on the authority of the *Hull* fishermen, that trawl-fishing did injure the spawn. Mr. BANTING took a similar view of the matter, as did Mr. COLLIER. After some few words from Mr. LIDDELL, Mr. MILNER GIBBON opposed the motion. Eventually, however, on a division it was carried by 50 votes to 27.

Mr. HAMARD was calling the attention of the House to the state of the law relating to charitable bequests in Ireland when the House was counted out at a quarter past eight o'clock.

THE ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON passed off yesterday with but very little stir. No opponent to Mr. Gibson put in an appearance, and that gentleman was promptly declared to be duly elected. He took his seat in the House of Commons at four o'clock.

CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAYS.—A numerous deputation, accompanied by several members of Parliament, had an interview with Sir George Grey yesterday, with the object of interesting him in Mr. Somers's Public-houses Bill. Several members of the deputation detailed the work which had been done in various large towns to ascertain the opinions of the inhabitants, and these opinions were found to be in favour of the measure. Sir G. Grey expressed himself as being much interested in the statements which had been made, but gave no promise to support the bill.

### MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat received fresh up to this morning's market was very moderate. Selected samples changed hands slowly, but at full prices. For inferior parcels, there was very little demand, yet there were no sellers at reduced rates. With foreign wheat, chiefly ex gr. n. r., the market was well supplied. The demand for all descriptions was very inactive; nevertheless, Monday's outtray was steadily supported. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request at late rates. The barley trade ruled firm, and fine grinding and distilling parcels changed hands at rather more money.



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A Friend, Dorking.—The publisher begs to acknowledge 2s. 6d. in stamps for the Plumstead Litigation Fund.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

## SUMMARY.

COMPARED with the exciting budget of foreign news, there are few domestic incidents worthy of record. Mr. Göschen has been elected for the City of London without opposition; and the encomiums of friends, as well as his own speech, give promise that he will prove to be a member above the average, and is not ashamed of his advanced Liberal views.—A railway accident with fearful consequences has happened in the vicinity of London. A train from Brighton on Friday evening, being much behind time, was urged forward with reckless velocity on leaving Norwood, ran off the line near Streatham-common station, and became a wreck—the explosion of the boiler adding to the horrors of the scene. Four lives have been sacrificed, and a score or more of people (chiefly privates of the Grenadier Guards), now lie in hospital, maimed or seriously injured. The anxious inquiries of the Queen from distant Balmoral, and the prompt visit of the Prince of Wales to the suffering soldiers, somewhat relieve the sad features of this shocking tragedy, the cause of which will, no doubt, be fully investigated.—From Lancashire there is the novel intelligence of relief committees declining charitable doles in consequence of increased employment, sewing classes and temporary schools closed for the same reason, the increasing use of Surat cotton, and even the erection of new mills. With these improving prospects, the emigration fever has greatly subsided.

M. Persigny's frantic attempt to manage the French elections has proved a signal failure. In every district of Paris, save one, the Opposition candidates have been successful, and in the exceptional case a plurality of candidates alone prevented the triumph of an opponent of the Government. No stone was left unturned to prevent the election of M. Thiers, but that eminent, and we must add, dangerous statesman came in with a decisive majority. In the departments, of course, very few opponents of the Government have been returned; but a Chamber which contains a score of independent members, including not a few statesmen of high reputation, will become a real power. We can hardly doubt that the Emperor will accept in good faith this decisive indication of public opinion. His throne is unassailed, and perhaps unassailable, but the French nation is no longer in the mood to be trodden down under the feet of his violent and impetuous adherents. The opportunity for "crowning the edifice," by conceding real constitutional guarantees, has at length arrived.

Events are at length moving rapidly in Prussia. The old King has, in a studiously-offensive message, identified himself with his Ministers, and dissolved the Chambers. The Deputies, in the last scene of all, comported themselves with a gravity and dignity worthy of the occasion. While they are addressing their constituents, King William has issued a decree, placing the press at the mercy of the local authorities, and excluding foreign newspapers at the will of the Government. Other repressive measures will no doubt follow. The people can afford to wait; the King cannot. His oath to the Constitution is an embarrassment, but the reactionists propose to meet that difficulty by getting the King out of the country, and enabling Prince Charles, his unscrupulous brother, while acting as Viceroy

to carry out the necessary absolutist policy. It is satisfactory to find that the Crown Prince holds aloof from the reckless gang who are hurrying the country into revolution.

The curious description given of the all-pervading influence of the National Government of Poland, by the correspondent of the *Times*, is a remarkable proof of the slight hold Russia retains upon that country in spite of her formidable legions. The same writer, in a letter published this morning, thus sums up the situation:—"False news is flying about in abundance, but, at the same time, nothing is more true than that the Poles have recently gained great successes in the province of which Warsaw is the capital, and in the extreme east and extreme west of Lithuania, and that the insurrection is gradually spreading over the whole of the immense tract of country comprised in the provinces of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine."

The diplomacy of Western Europe is still actively engaged in finding some solution of the increasingly-menacing Polish question. To retain Austria by their side, and ply her with gentle stimulants, seems to be the great object of the French and English Governments. They are said to have accepted a programme of the Court of Vienna, which proposes to give Congress Poland a separate administration exclusively Polish, "and a kind of provincial representation endowed with sufficient powers to guarantee its independence and the full enjoyment of political rights." The guarantee of religious liberty, of the official use of the Polish language, and of an absolute amnesty, are the other features of this plan. It is said that the three Courts will present the project to the Russian Cabinet, and request it "to make known its intentions at an early date, and to suspend hostilities in case it accepted the programme. The definitive arrangement will be guaranteed by Europe in the same manner as the neutrality of Switzerland and Belgium, and for the same reasons." This would be a bitter pill for Holy Russia to swallow, but it is scarcely in a condition to resist. That haughty Power seems really unequal to the task of coping with its accumulating difficulties, and may be disposed to accept the helping hand of the three Courts, rather than run the risk of a foreign war plus a domestic revolution.

"To be continued," is again the burden of the American telegrams. General Grant, so long pottering about his work, is now striking blow after blow on the banks of the Mississippi. He has taken Jackson, Haines Bluff, and Black River Bridge, at the junction of the Confederate railways. Vicksburg has been evacuated by its defenders, but apparently the Federals would have to fight for its possession. By the last accounts "the battle was raging"—a too frequent periphrasis to inspire confidence in the ultimate result. If, however, Vicksburg falls and Johnston is defeated, our knowledge of the American character leads to the conclusion that the President might expatriate a dozen Vallandighams with impunity.

It seems almost certain that the position of the French army in Mexico is very precarious. Puebla held out with obstinate tenacity, the French communications were in danger of being cut off, and the rainy season was approaching.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons reassembled on Thursday after the Whitsun recess. Its first business both on that day, Friday and Monday, was the reception of an avalanche of petitions in favour of Mr. Somes's bill for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, a question which excites greater interest out of doors than any that has been before the House during the present Session. The claims of more than half a million of petitioners in these days of political apathy are not to be despised, and the debate and division on the second reading of Mr. Somes's bill this day promises to be one of the most interesting of the Session.

The formal business having been despatched on Thursday, the House, under the guidance of Mr. Walpole, plunged anew into the Churchward contract for the Dover and Calais mails. As it was understood that another desperate effort was to be made to save that contract—negotiated, it will be recollected, by the late Government, and declared to be corrupt by a committee of the House—there was a very crowded attendance of members to enjoy the sharp encounter, and take part in the final mêlée. The point raised by Mr. Walpole was a technical one, but the real question was—shall the contract be cancelled or not? That much-respected outside adherent of the Conservative party was in his element in discussing the niceties of Parliamentary procedure. It may be remembered that just before the Whitsun recess

a vote was taken for the Packet Service which included the sum due to Mr. Churchward up to June 20th of this year, when his original contract expires, but omitting any provision for the further seven years' contract from 1863 to 1870, concluded by the last Conservative Government. This negative decision of a question of policy in Committee of Supply, which only gives a sum of money to the Crown for a certain specified purpose, was a great shock to Mr. Walpole's "constitutional conscience." He therefore relieved himself by proposing a technical amendment which would have rescinded the previous vote, and supported it with a great parade of constitutional lore. On this occasion Mr. Walpole did not "bolt," though the Ministry was in danger. He met more than his match in Mr. Gladstone, who not only showed that the question of policy was decided by the House three years ago, but, in reply to Mr. Walpole's challenge, furnished up a precedent nearly a century old to justify the course recently taken—at which the House, which mostly subsists on precedents, seemed greatly relieved. After this learned and polite duello, the naked question was again hotly debated—Lord John Manners, Lord Robert Cecil, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly pleading, expostulating, protesting, and denouncing in the interest of their unfortunate client, Mr. Churchward, and cries of "Divide" going on a *crescendo*, until further debate became impossible. A majority of 14 reaffirmed the previous decision of the House, and saved the credit of that assembly. The Government may have been at fault in the case, but it would have been a public scandal to have carried out a contract pronounced after full investigation by a committee of the House of Commons to be "corrupt" on the part of Mr. Churchward.

Later in the evening another attempt was made to obtain an open day for the renewal of the debate on Mr. Dillwyn's motion relative to the Irish Church. Mr. Gladstone, who acted as leader of the House in the unavoidable absence of the Premier, did not think there was a general desire to revive the subject, but one Irish member after another protested that he was mistaken, and next Friday was ultimately fixed for the resumption of the debate, although the prospect of an early and full discussion on that day is very slender.

Notwithstanding the pressure of business then alluded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House was on Friday able to devote itself from "dewy eve" to early morn to foreign politics. Seven mortal hours can be given to Turkey and her dependencies, while no time can be spared for so momentous a domestic question as that of the Irish State-Church! If the House of Commons is to become, as Mr. Cobden says—"the debating society of the whole world"—ought there not to be an extra session to consider home affairs? Some time ago, if we remember aright, the propriety of starting an "Anti-Poking-your-Nose-into-other-People's-Business Society" was suggested, and unquestionably there is great need for such an organisation in connexion with Parliamentary proceedings. Nevertheless, we cannot wish Friday night's debate had not taken place, although it sprang out of a descent of Servian princes upon our shores, who came to plead their cause before the Conscript Fathers of Great Britain. If any of our readers have been able to wade through the seventeen columns of the *Times* report on Saturday—though we doubt if any but Turkish bondholders have really faced the difficulty—they will have obtained a great insight into the Oriental rôle of Lord Palmerston. The foundation of that antiquated policy is, that the Mahomedan masters of the fine region, which goes by the name of the Ottoman empire must be supported at all hazards—because they are there. There are British Consuls here, there, and everywhere—Turkey is always undergoing vivisection by consuls of every degree and clime—who send periodical reports, done to order, with a view to bolster up the claims of an effete, obstructive, and unimprovable race. How this process is gone through was admirably exposed by Mr. Gregory, in his masterly speech—one consul, for example, flatly contradicting himself in two successive reports. The House, such as it was—it was once nearly counted out—showed itself on this occasion unmistakably hostile to our traditional policy in Turkey. Not a single independent member had a word to say on its behalf. "The Turk is a nuisance"—was the plain English of every speech made, apart from the Treasury bench; and, according to Mr. Layard's frank admission, the Turk is at last beginning to think so himself. Not so the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who threw himself gallantly and passionately into the arena on behalf of the patrons who had treated him so well, at Nineveh and elsewhere, quoted the aforesaid cooked reports, and in the fervour of his defence more than once contradicted his own arguments. But his justification of that act of pure savagery—the bombardment



of Belgrade, provoked murmurs from his generally—fearing auditors. Mr. Cobden, in his clear and sententious way, summed up the case against the Turk, and, in one word—polygamy—pointed out the fatal obstacle to their progress. He showed the absurdity of persistently adhering to a policy which the march of events has made inapplicable, urged that we were hastening the inevitable revolution by giving greater virulence to the explosive materials, and that our true and sensible course should be to leave events to take their natural course in the Ottoman empire,—in other words, allow the Christian races to acquire by degrees their rightful ascendancy. Lord Palmerston, not being present to take off the edge of Mr. Cobden's home thrusts by jocular generalities, and stout assertions, Mr. Gladstone was obliged to supply his place. He performed the office in a perfunctory manner, admitting the wisdom of non-intervention, and, as regards the Christian subjects of the Porte, almost re-enacting the part of Balaam. He could not get up an atom of enthusiasm for the Prime Minister's favourite protégé. There was no denying that the conquests and dominion of the Turk had been unfavourable to the happiness of mankind and the progress of civilisation. "But don't be in such a hurry to knock him of his seat,"—was the mild caution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Our "traditional policy in Turkey"—the hoariest of political impostures—will scarcely survive Friday night's debate.

In a sitting on Monday till the small hours of the morning, the Commons got through much business, principally in passing the Civil Service Estimates. There were increased votes for Royal palaces, for public offices, and for pet institutions; an absolute addition in this branch of expenditure of 200,000*l.*—"in a year," as Lord R. Cecil remarked, "in which Ireland was starving and Lancashire supported by public alms." For hours the criticism, rather sharp at times, went on, but in the end not a single vote was cancelled or reduced. A few economists, Liberal and Conservative, protested in vain—they were swamped in the lobby, and, as the noble lord referred to, complained—"it appeared as if the function of restraining the Government in its expenditure had wholly passed from the House of Commons, and as if their sole object was to procure this or that concession to gratify some hon. member or his friends." After midnight, Lord Palmerston, who had previously pleaded, amid cries of "Oh! oh," that the estimates were "most carefully framed," moved the second reading of the African Slave-Trade Treaty Bill, with some pointed compliments to the Federal Government for the concession of the right of search. In the interesting discussion which ensued, Mr. Cave prophesied, as the result of the arrangements now possible, the absolute extinction of the slave-trade within a few years.

Last night Mr. Whalley's annual motion on Maynooth was summarily disposed of. The House was impatient of debate, which proceeded amid incessant cries of "Divide," and was followed by a division, giving 100 for the motion and 198 against it. If Mr. Whalley were wise he would refrain from again bringing forward a subject which yield no result except to produce ridicule and exasperation.

The House of Lords re-assembled on Monday. We have commented on the debate arising out of Lord Ebury's motion on the Burial Service in a separate article.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

UNDER the above heading, a supplementary Civil Service Estimate has just been issued, showing that a vote of 172,000*l.* will be asked for by her Majesty's Government for "the purchase of land, and purchase and alteration of buildings, used for the purposes of the late International Exhibition." It appears from that document that the House of Commons will probably be applied to, and, we much fear, will be prevailed upon to grant out of the proceeds of taxation a sum amounting in the whole to 484,000*l.*, which we learn from other sources of information is to be devoted to the conversion of the building in which the Exhibition of 1862 was held, or, at any rate, a portion of it, into a museum and a gallery for works of art, or some institution for the encouragement of those objects to which the late Prince Consort devoted his efforts, and to bear his name. The whole amount will not be asked for this year—but we are given to expect that "for the purchase of land and certain buildings from her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851," 67,000*l.* will be required in 1863-4, and 53,000*l.* at some future time—that "for the purchase of existing Exhibition buildings from the contractors," 80,000*l.* will have to be paid down forthwith—and that "for repairing, altering,

and eventually completing the building," 284,000*l.* will be necessary, 25,000*l.* of which will be applied for this year.

Now, in the first place, we protest against using the name of the late lamented Prince, whose virtues are fresh in the memory of the British public, to gloss over a scheme of jobbery to which there is not the smallest reason for believing that he would have given his sanction. Prince Albert, it is true, set himself with rare ability, with laudable self-denial, and with consummate judgment, to raise the character of Industrial Art in his adopted country, and he may have contemplated, with all that depth and earnestness of purpose which was one of his great characteristics, the ultimate establishment of a national institution, worthy, in all respects, of the object which he had in view. It was, no doubt, with special regard to this project of the illustrious Prince, that the handsome surplus realised by the Commissioners of the first International Exhibition, was chiefly expended in the purchase of the South Kensington estate—and there can be little room to question the desire of the Prince Consort to bring together on that spot the chief treasures of Art, and to constitute it a centre for the various institutions both of Art and Science, which exist in the Metropolis. But the most cordial sympathy with and approbation of this magnificent design, do not by any means imply an unquestioning acquiescence in all the extravagance of the little knot of functionaries which assumes to direct the movements of the nation in this direction. Prince Albert's memory ought not to be made a shield to protect that official scheming to the untiring energy and brazen impudence of which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

In the next place, even on the assumption that what is now proposed did not originate with the well-salaried, but ill-employed officials who spend so much public money at the South Kensington Museum, and who show so little for it—with the exception, it is true, of plausible schemes for a larger expenditure and a more numerous staff—we demur to the propriety of purchasing a building, the external aspect of which no architectural genius can convert into an object grateful to the sight, and the internal structure of which can only be made suitable for the proposed purposes by an enormous outlay, exceeding in amount the whole cost of both the land and the buildings used by the late International Exhibition. Experience, we think, has amply proved that the site is not an appropriate one for any institutions to which the working men of London may resort for instruction—and, in the name of the tax-payers of the country, we strongly object to the wasting of large revenues on an experiment which seems to do little good except to the staff of functionaries for whom it provides a lucrative and easy livelihood. Surely, the existing museum at South Kensington has not been such a splendid success as to merit reduplication on an immensely extended scale—and neither Art, Science, nor Industry, can be possessed of all the vitality we are wont to ascribe to them, if they cannot be effectually promoted without endorsing the ambitious schemes for spending money which the Kensington clique are so ingenious in devising.

We should like to understand the secret of that professional or professorial influence which every now and then succeeds in leading the Government into the unenviable position of being gratuitously beaten. This is not the first time that an attempt has been made to lay the foundation of an Art-Industry project, the eventual cost of which no Chancellor of the Exchequer would dare to calculate, and the end of which would seem to be the removal to Kensington, sooner or later, of the principal treasures of the British Museum and the National Gallery. Has Mr. Gladstone such an inconvenient surplus that he must needs give his consent to the squandering of nearly half a million sterling on the purchase of a disadvantageously located site, and an intensely ugly pile of buildings, to be converted at double the expense of their cost into burying places of all that is precious in Art, or Art Industry, belonging to the British nation? Can he find no more useful manner of getting rid of his balance than that of carrying out the whims of public functionaries who have little else to do but to conceive them, and to puff off, in every form of latent advertising, their exceeding usefulness to the country? Who is it that wheedles the right hon. gentleman out of his economical tendencies, and his virtuous resolutions? We know who overmastered his financial will in the case of Fortifications, and iron-plated ships. But who can it be that mesmerises him into catalepsy in connexion with the jobs which are almost annually perpetrated in the much-abused names of Science and Art?

We suppose the supplementary estimate will be explained to Parliament in due time. We know not what may be the decision of the existing House of Commons with regard to it. We

can only say that ten years ago any such proposition would have been scouted with indignation, although all the political leaders might have united in support of it—and we shall yet be surprised, low as is our opinion of the present representative body, if they do not indicate pretty plainly their repugnance to the Cole and Sumner projects for emptying the Exchequer.

#### THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

THE arrest, trial by court-martial, condemnation, and imprisonment of Mr. Vallandigham, a senator for Ohio, is one of the most ominous incidents of the unhappy American struggle. Revolutions, it has been said, cannot be made with rose-water, nor can a civil war long be prosecuted without some restrictions upon individual liberty. When a people like the Northerners stake everything upon the sword, it is manifest that to ensure success, all else, even civil freedom, must become subordinate to it. The Federals have accepted that condition. They have been on the whole content to submit to something like a Dictatorship, and to put up with some restrictions upon the press, and still more upon the liberty of the subject, with a view to the ultimate result. We never could see the reasonableness of judging the Americans in the throes of a great revolution by our own standard in a time of tranquillity. Freedom in Ireland has not been held to be permanently in danger when, under exceptional circumstances, several counties have been "proclaimed." For the Federal Government to have allowed full liberty to Southern sympathisers to plot against the commonwealth, and at their leisure convey intelligence and aid to the enemy, would have been to frustrate the very object for which their armies were in the field, and the resources of the country were being expended.

How far the long continuance of this civil despotism in America is compatible with the permanence of constitutional rights is a problem the solution of which spectators at a distance have felt to be uncertain. May not freedom itself expire during the prolongation of this fierce internecine war? Is it not possible that the machinery of despotism may survive its exceptional use? When gigantic armies are chosen to be the sole arbiters in such a strife, may they not ultimately be used as an instrument in the hands of ambitious men to overthrow inconvenient constitutional barriers? The elections of last winter unquestionably tended somewhat to diminish the apprehensions thus suggested. The triumph then obtained by the Democratic party was something more than a protest against the blundering way in which the war was conducted. It was a rebuke of the arbitrary domestic policy of President Lincoln's Cabinet. They, in truth, accepted it as such, and forthwith ceased to make arrests by wholesale, and opened the prison doors to great numbers of suspected traitors. Mr. Stanton's Reign of Terror was put an end to by the popular voice uttered through a constitutional medium.

But the case of Mr. Vallandigham is worse than a return to this condemned despotic system, and is a violation of freedom as uncalled-for as it is illegal and offensive. This gentleman is a Peace Democrat of no great capacity, favourable to reunion on Southern terms; or, if that is impossible, to separation. These views he has openly and persistently advocated in Congress as well as on the platform. They are identical with those publicly expressed by some other Democrats, especially in New York. Mr. Vallandigham recently made a speech at Mount Vernon, Ohio, before a large audience, denouncing the present war as "wicked, cruel, and unnecessary"; "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism"; "a war for the freedom of negroes and the enslavement of white men"; and declaring that "if the Government had so wished, peace might have been honourably attained by listening to the proposed inter-mediation of France." At the same time he counselled his hearers not to resist the military or civil laws, but to use the ballot-box as the means of "hurling the tyrant from his throne." For this justifiable criticism—moderate, indeed, compared with the effusions of many Abolitionist orators—Mr. Vallandigham was seized by an armed force in the dead of night, hurried off to prison, not on the warrant of the State authorities, but at the fiat of General Burnside, and tried by a military court-martial. His trial was conducted with closed doors, his claim to be brought before a recognised civil court and jury refused, and he was convicted of treason against the Republic by this tribunal of officers, and sentenced to imprisonment in Fort Warren till peace is restored.

The issue raised in this case is the most momentous that can be placed before a nation. It is not the right to conspire, but the right to differ in opinion from the ruling authority, that is



assailed—the right of a representative freely to address his constituents. General Burnside has set himself above State laws, thereby violating the Constitution; and introduced of his own will a form of trial unknown in America, or in any country not under martial law. Better by far a return to Mr. Stanton's secret and summary mode of arrest than the mockery of a trial in which the military are constituted police, judge, and jury in one, and all civil authority is superseded. So far as we can discover, the safety of the State did not require this high-handed act of violence. The victim had but a small following, and his condemnation has only made a martyr of a harmless agitator.

It has been said that the Federals, in their fixed resolve to restore the Union, are ready to put up with a partial suspension of constitutional guarantees, believing that they will be restored on the return of peace. They seem to have little fear that long familiarity with despotic appliances may break down the national love of freedom and justice. But the time has already come when something more than this surrender is claimed. General Burnside's act of violence is a precedent which sanctions in principle a military despotism, inasmuch as it annuls all State as well as individual rights, and actually ignores the Civil Government itself. The Americans themselves have been astounded by its audacity; and, before we form too sweeping a judgment in the case, we are bound in fairness to await its final development. It is not alone the Democrats who denounce it as "a startling outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship." The Republican press shares this alarm; and it may reasonably be hoped that public opinion will oblige the President to disavow the usurpations of General Burnside and his military staff, and release Mr. Vallandigham, or at least require that he be tried before a civil tribunal.\*

In the conviction that the cause represented by the Federals—free-soilism, if not emancipation—is good in itself, and especially so in comparison with the diabolical political creed of their opponents, we have felt great hesitation in censuring their faults, and no disposition to magnify their weaknesses. Among such a people, with their traditions, institutions, and social equality, the building up of a permanent military despotism would be difficult indeed. But it is impossible to say what may happen in a State where no right is respected that opposes the will of the majority, where the Government rules to a great extent as the organ, and in the interests, of a party, and where coercion is the substitute for necessary vigour. The longer the war lasts, the more reason is there for anxiety on the part of those who feel that the future welfare of the American continent requires the triumph of the free-labour principle. Even the abolition of slavery might be too dearly purchased. The Northern Samson, in destroying the Philistines of the South, may pull down the temple of freedom over his own head. We say not that it will be so; but the act of General Burnside points to a contingency, in which an incompetent civil government, having loosened the landmarks of freedom, might be put down by a military usurper, and to a time when those who are always fighting the nation's battles, may proclaim that they have a right to control its policy.

As the war proceeds the affairs of the Federal States are getting too complicated as to the ultimate issue to be within reach of rational calculation. Their destinies are in the lottery of war. That the Republicans, who represent the principle of universal freedom, should be the eager abettors of practical tyranny, and that the Democrats, who desire the maintenance of slavery, should come to be the champions of domestic liberty, is a glaring anomaly that is beginning to be realised in fact. In the midst of these gathering perplexities in the North—with no competent person to steer the vessel of state; a conflict between the Federal and State Governments impending; the occupants of office more intent upon the next Presidential election than the conduct of the campaign; gigantic vested interests growing up out of the war; a general trying a civilian by court-martial; an army beginning to dictate to those they have left at home; Democrats, who for the sake of reunion would turn the United States into a vast breeding-ground for negroes; and Republicans whose ferocious advocacy of abolition makes one blush:—with such perplexing phenomena in view, we say, those who wish well to the American people and American freedom, ought fervently to desire to see the war terminated as soon as possible on the terms advocated by Professor

Cairnes and other warm opponents of slavery—the independence of the Gulf States, with the Mississippi for a boundary.

#### NETTLES.

Of course, nettles answer some end in the economy of nature. They come into existence to serve some useful purpose, whether we know exactly what that purpose is, or whether we have hitherto missed the discovery of it. They have their own powers, and their own sphere; but, for all that, their bristling and venomous *noli-me-tangere* sort of characteristic will always prevent their being regarded with favour, especially by the thin-skinned. One is apt enough to suspect, probably on very imaginary grounds, that nettles cannot be quite at ease in themselves—that they must be cruelly vexed by some standing discomfort—that somebody or something keeps them incessantly up to the highest pitch of irritability, so promptly and spitefully do they resent the smallest liberty taken with them, even when taken quite unconsciously. You put forth your hand to pluck a beautiful little wild-flower the modesty and grace of which have won your regard—and you find yourself villanously stung, not by the bonnie wee gem of the hedge-row, but by some nettle lurking in the neighbourhood of it. You did not see it—you have but brushed it—you cannot have done it the slightest harm—but you put yourself within reach of its spiteful proclivities, and it would seem as though the temptation to indulge them were too great for such an undisciplined weed to resist. Quick as thought, it "lets you know who's who" with a vengeance—and, perhaps, if we could read all the secrets of nettle life, we should find that it feels satisfaction in the exercise of its disagreeable powers just in proportion to the smart it inflicts. In short, you can hardly help fancying that it chuckles at the suddenness and the energy with which it has made you wince.

Nettles spring up, as if spontaneously, in neglected places. Where the cultivating hand has been diligent, they seldom make their appearance. They may be regarded as Nature's stinging reproof of slothfulness. "Use me well," she seems to say, "and I will repay you with blessings. Neglect me, and I sow the soil with curses." But, in conformity with a law of which, in our present state, we cannot comprehend the full meaning, the penalty of one man's idleness often lights upon others besides himself, and the innocent sometimes reap pretty plentifully the consequences of somebody else's guilt. Men will have occasionally to do duty where the nettles they would fain avoid, but cannot, are in no sense the product of their own carelessness, in which case, however, the means of annoyance become comparatively innocuous to those who will handle them with unshrinking decision. Grasp the nettle, and its power of offence ceases.

There are human nettles, as most of us are but too well aware, and it is of them chiefly that we now desire to speak. They, too, are oftenest met with where there has been, for two or three successive generations, a deficiency of culture. They are not always to be blamed, as though they had planned their own idiosyncrasy, for they are commonly the representatives of far more neglect than that for which they are themselves responsible. But, assuredly, whether they be more the objects of pity than of censure, or the reverse, they seldom make things pleasant within the circle of their activity. The reader, we take it for granted, has met with specimens, and will readily, therefore, recognise any tolerably faithful portraiture of the class. They are persons the juices of whose physical frame seem to be abnormally acetous, and slightly tintured with venom. If the analogy between mental and vegetable life be pursued, one may say of their inner economy that it is covered all over with a bristly growth, every single hair of which is sensitive to the lightest touch, becomes in a moment rigid as steel and sharp-pointed as a needle, and is endowed with the faculty of projecting itself against, and burying itself in, whatever excites its action, where it leaves a minute globule of rancorous poison. Almost the first notice which you get of your having unconsciously come across one of these nettles of domestic or social life, is in the shape of a biting sarcasm painfully provocative to the sweetest temper. The more tenderly you touch them, the more certain you are of being stung. And it matters not where they are touched, nor whether you touched them unwittingly or designedly—the effect is always the same—they will be sure to puncture your sense, and inject virus into your blood. You may bear it silently, bravely, smilingly, but it is hard to bear, and you cannot

ignore it. Mere contact is enough to ensure the annoyance. Wherever that is established, the wound and the irritation are sure to follow.

In the domestic circle, one such human nettle occasions incalculable misery. The sphere is too limited to admit of avoiding frequent collision. The consequence is that any long interval of peace is out of the question. You may see by the heated looks, the incessant restlessness, the ominous spells of silence, and the unsuppressible signs of apprehension, common to all the inmates of the house, that they are used to being stung. By the operation of a very beneficent law, it is true, the mind as well as the body gradually accommodates itself to its circumstances, and, in course of time, outbreaks of petulance, when they become common, and occur without even a show of reason, lose their irritating power in ordinary cases. The mischief is, that the possessors of that power usually take advantage of the presence of a stranger to exercise it with increased effect. They know that a guest is chary of interfering in the affairs of those whose hospitality he is receiving. They are well aware that by sympathetic action the members of the family whom they have outlived their power to worry when alone, regain all their original susceptibility when an unfamiliar visitor is present—and they let out their spirits of ill-temper with a sort of gratified consciousness that they annoy by proxy the friend whom they are entertaining. Who has not sat at the table of such a one, and felt his cheeks crimsoned o'er once and again by the savage things which have been blurted out to some distressed member of the household? You cannot always resolve never to pass that threshold again after having fairly got from under the roof, because by so doing it is possible you may aggravate the misery of some who have suffered with you—but you will always feel that every visit you pay will be tantamount to lying down with a hedgehog, and will require extraordinary decision of purpose.

In social life it is best to steer as clear of nettles as your previous knowledge will admit of your doing. You cannot hope to succeed in altering their nature, and charity will teach you to ascribe it, in part, at least, to something which may extenuate the fault of possessing it. There is often a constitutional defect or disease at the bottom of what assumes all the appearance of mere irritability of temper—and there are almost invariably some traits of early history which, when brought to light, assist in accounting for it. It is well, therefore, not to let one's natural combativeness find exercise for itself in needless encounters with these unhappy people. But where duty puts a man in close and frequent contact with one or more of the tribe, and he is not at liberty to shun him as a nuisance, his remedy will be to deal with the delinquent, coolly, firmly, and crushingly, but not unkindly. These men need to feel themselves in the gripe of some one who does not fear them, but who is not without care for them; and wholesome reproof, administered in a Christian spirit, with dignity but with unflinching decision, will go a long way towards overpowering their instinct and habit of biting and worrying all that they come near. Generally speaking, they have no moral courage—they are too seriously affected by mental disease for that. They may almost always be handled effectively by such as do possess that valuable quality, and who have no need to let their temper loose before they wield the *baton* of rebuke. The nettle must be grasped, and its power to sting is gone. Self-possession, kindness of purpose, and an unhesitating and commanding will, act upon irritable natures with a strange and almost miraculous potency—as a steady and penetrating gaze will subdue for the time-being the most ferocious of animals. And, on the whole, the subjugation, when effected with caution and judgment, soothes rather than vexes the unhappy victim of morbid irascibility—for there are some whose deficiency of self-command is so apparent even to themselves, that they are gratified rather than otherwise when a strong authority lays hold upon them, and, as it were, shakes them into quiescence. Lawlessness of every kind is misery—and lawlessness of temper is one of the most corroding miseries to which a man can be subject.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—An important convention has just been concluded between her Majesty's Government and the Sultan, respecting the construction of a telegraphic line of communication with India, *via* Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. A great portion of the work has already been completed; and it is considered probable that London will be *en rapport* with Kurachee and Calcutta, and from thence with all parts of India, by the autumn. The British Government will possess an exclusive wire, served by English clerks.

\* We regret to find, since the above was written, that President Lincoln has not repudiated General Burnside's assumptions, but has simply, without allowing a new trial, banished Mr. Vallandigham beyond the Federal lines.



## FREE-LABOUR EXPERIMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

(From the Daily News.)

By emancipation slavery must be extinct before long over the whole South; and thus the motive and aim of Secession is vanquished, and in course of being annihilated. The leaders of the Secession must soon be satisfied of this, as they see more and more slaveholders—lately so prejudiced—preferring the hiring plan to the system of proprietorship. If the Southern aristocracy desire to keep up their pretensions to rule and overawe their neighbours, they must ground their pride and their policy on some other basis than slavery. The system is now too far broken up to be ever restored as "the cornerstone" of the political or social fabric. If the Confederates persist in their self-exclusion from the Union it must be on some other ground than the preservation of slave institutions. Here is one result of emancipation.

In the second place, it is proved that the notion that the South must be emptied of its negroes was as idle as it was false. The two races can live on the same territory far more easily when both are free than when one is the slave of the other. The planters are quite right when they say that they are slaves to their negroes as truly as their negroes are to them. Now, not a few of them have found a delightful emancipation for themselves by regarding the negroes as contractors, and not as chattels.

Before us lie newspapers with columns upon columns filled with accounts of the contracts entered into between capitalists and labourers, over whole districts, by which larger gains are obtained for both parties than were ever before aspired to. In some regions the Federal authorities make the terms, and superintend the arrangements; and elsewhere, sensible planters or agents make terms themselves with the negroes—both parties understanding where to apply for redress in case of discontent—the whip being banished, and the law being as accessible to the black man as the white. The authorised accounts of General Banks's system, now in full work in Louisiana, are well worth studying for the instruction they afford as well as their interest. A more desperate case than that of Louisiana cannot possibly occur, from the vast number of negroes suddenly freed, the breadth of territory under Federal rule, the great military force congregated upon it, and the bad climate. The task to be done was to feed tens of thousands of forsaken negroes, to get them out of the camps before they were corrupted by idleness and infected by vice, to save the plantations which were running to waste, and to conciliate the landed proprietors, if possible. By an impromptu scheme of indenture, provisional or permanent as events may indicate, the state of affairs in mending every day. The negroes work so well for wages (regularly paid) that employers are obliged to take in hand twice as much land as they intended—the labour being twice as effective as it ever was before. We showed lately, by an extract from a narrative of such an arrangement, how free negroes work. We have since seen that there is every probability that the whole course of the Mississippi will be guarded by populations of free labourers and their prosperous employers, who will take care that its course is kept free for industrial traffic. This is only a repetition of the experience of the Eastern coast, wherever Federal authority has opened the soil to free labour. The Port Royal agricultural settlements not only paid all their own expenses last year, but sent over 40,000 dollars to the national exchequer.

Here ends all delusion about the necessity of emptying the South of its negroes, and with it, all apprehension of the North being flooded with labour which it does not need. The negroes have no desire to go North, except when it is the only way to obtain freedom. They prefer the South; and, whenever the Confederates choose to give up Secession and return to the occupations of peace, they will find that their "losses" are not of a kind which can be repaired by reopening the slave-trade. They can have labour for its fair price, and they can much sooner recover the means of wealth by employing willing labourers on hire than by buying raw negroes from Africa. Their "losses" are of their own incurring; and such of them as can be repaired—the pecuniary sort—can be most easily and rapidly made good by the most honest method—that of employing the trained hands which will be on the spot, willing to serve them for good treatment.

The industrial virtues of the freed negro seem, after all, to have excited less surprise, and even less pleasure, than the military capacity and conduct which they have exhibited wherever Federal authority has afforded the opportunity. North, South, East, and West, the levying and training of negro forces—in companies, regiments, and brigades—is going on; and everywhere the new soldiery is doing well, while no complaints are heard of them from any quarter. "We ought to have done this long ago," was the remark of the citizens, as they saw a black regiment enter Albany; and there are conversions every day to this opinion, in the army and out of it. The reports of these converts, after witnessing reviews or actual conflict, would fill a volume—all in praise of these volunteers of prime quality. They have clearly a great aptitude for military business. They learn quickly, are easily commanded, stand fire stoutly, and are intelligent enough to perceive the importance of a creditable fulfilment of this new function. We read already of a regiment of engineers, 1,200 strong, in Louisiana, and of a rising force everywhere which will soon check speculation as to how the Federal armies are to be kept up. Southern agents in the North, and ignorant people in the Border States,

may mob an army-physician, and pull off his epaulets, as some rowdies in Maryland did the other day to Dr. Augusta, a coloured gentleman of high professional qualifications; but among the better order of citizens in the Republic there is a daily growing respect for the brave and disciplined and public-spirited element of which the national defence will be henceforth largely composed. As for English commentators on the Second American Revolution as it proceeds, they must soon leave off talking of a "war of races," as provoked by emancipation. The negroes are fighting side by side with white republicans against buyers and sellers of men who happen to be white. It is in no possible view a war of races, but a conflict of men who claim to tyrannise with men who refuse to be tyrannised over.

## Foreign and Colonial.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

## RUMOURED CAPTURE OF JACKSON AND EVACUATION OF VICKSBURG.

The Norwegian, City of Washington, and Australasian, have arrived, and bring advices from New York down to May 20th.

General Grant occupied Jackson, Mississippi, in the rear of Vicksburg, on the 14th ult., having previously had a brisk fight at Raymond and Mississippi Springs, driving the Confederates from those places towards Jackson. The State capitol at Jackson was burnt.

Despatches from General Grant state that the Confederates had evacuated Vicksburg, and that the entire Confederate force were moving northwards to reinforce General Bragg, for the purpose of attacking Rosecrans. Federal reinforcements would be thrown forward to intercept the Confederate movement and strengthen Rosecrans. Ten miles from Jackson, too, is the long wooden bridge which carries the road over the Big Black River, which, if destroyed, could not be repaired for weeks. General Johnston has, it is said, come in from the east, and has managed to throw himself between Grant and Vicksburg with four fresh brigades; so that another action will probably be fought at or near the bridge, the result of which will high decide the fate of the stronghold.

17,000 Confederates, with fourteen pieces of artillery, are reported to have crossed the Cumberland River, and advanced on Richmond, Kentucky, with the view of flanking General Rosecrans, and compelling him to abandon his position at Murfreesboro. Twenty-eight Confederate regiments were stated to be at Norris Town, East Tennessee, for the same purpose. This report was not credited in Louisville, but believed to be set afloat to prevent the Federals reinforcing General Rosecrans, or invading East Tennessee.

Colonel Grierson, commanding under General Grant, with three regiments of cavalry, left Lagrange, Tennessee, on the 17th of April, and made a raid through Mississippi, destroying railways, telegraphs, bridges, provisions, &c., capturing many prisoners and horses, and arriving at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a distance of 800 miles, on the 1st ult., with the loss of one man killed and six wounded. The Confederate generals so little dreamed of pushing forward, that they occupied themselves, until Grierson had nearly made good his escape, in making arrangements to catch him on his return to Lagrange. He took 1,000 prisoners, 1,200 horses, destroyed two railway engines, and 200 waggons laden with supplies, besides immense quantities of army stores of all kinds. He cut both the Mobile and Ohio railroads, the Northern Mississippi, and the Southern Mississippi. No such daring cavalry raid is on record. The value of the property destroyed in this raid is estimated at 4,000,000 dols. Colonel Grierson had been received at New Orleans with great public demonstrations.

Admiral Farragut had arrived at New Orleans, having passed in a small gunboat through the Atchafalaya and Grand Lake. He brought intelligence that Admiral Porter, with his own fleet, and a portion of his (Farragut's) gunboats, took possession of Alexandria, seventy miles up the Red River, on the 6th. On the same day General Banks's forces arrived at Alexandria, forming a junction with Admiral Porter. Alexandria was abandoned by the Confederates, who retreated to Shreveport, and took their gunboats above Red River Falls. The capture of Alexandria interferes with the Confederate supplies from Texas and Arkansas. It was reported that Admiral Farragut would immediately attack Port Hudson with the fleet from below, in conjunction with Admiral Porter's fleet from above. Some accounts state that the bombardment had commenced. The Northern press think that Grant, Porter, and Farragut's present movements will ensure the opening of the Mississippi.

## THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Ten Federal negro regiments have been organised at Memphis, and ten more are in course of organisation.

General Banks has ordered an organisation of coloured troops, to be called the "Corps d'Afrique," and to consist of eighteen regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. They are to be organised and instructed by the best army officers.

In consequence of the determination of the Confederate Government not to regard negro troops or their officers as war prisoners, the coloured people of Washington had petitioned President Lincoln to adopt retaliatory measures.

## THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Confederates have thrown up extensive earthworks along the ridge of hills in the rear and to the left of Fredericksburg. It is reported that General

Hooker will be reinforced from the troops around Washington and Baltimore, and on the Virginia and Maryland Railroads, their places being supplied by the Pennsylvania Militia. It is said that General Beauregard had arrived in Richmond with reinforcements.

The Federals were throwing up entrenchments across West Point from Malapony to the Pamunky River.

The Confederates had made a raid in Kanawha Valley, capturing one company of Federal cavalry, portions of two infantry companies, and forty waggons.

The correspondent of the *New York World* says:—

There are indications that General Lee's army is taking up a line of defence that shortens its rear, and affords protection to both railroads running out of Richmond. The army is believed to be swinging round its left on the Gordonville and Richmond-road to Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, at Bowling Green, thus protecting the upper end of the angle formed by those two roads at Hanover Junction, sixteen miles from Richmond.

The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing, in the late battles at Chancellorsville is officially estimated at 13,500, and the loss in prisoners at 4,500.

## RUMOURED CABINET DIVISIONS.

Rumours of dissensions in the Federal Cabinet continue to prevail. It is supposed that the President and General Halleck support General Hooker. A direct proposition to reinstate General McClellan, said to have been made by one of the Cabinet members, met with the concurrence of Messrs. Seward, Blair, and Usher. The assumption of the command of the army by General Halleck, and the supersession of Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton by General Butler and Mr. Sumner, were asserted to be changes not unlikely to take place.

## THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE.

The Vallandigham excitement was increasing. Judge Leavitt had refused a writ of *habeas corpus*. The leading Republican journals united with the Democratic organs in condemning General Burnside's action in this case. The military court, with General Burnside's concurrence, has sentenced Mr. Vallandigham to close imprisonment in Fort Warren during the war. A meeting had been held at Albany, New York, denouncing the arrest, at which several disturbances occurred through a feeling of opposition being shown to the meeting by some soldiers returned from the war. Mr. Seymour, the Governor of New York, sent a message to the meeting characterising Mr. Vallandigham's arrest as "an act bringing dishonour upon the country and full of danger to our persons and homes—bearing upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice." The decision of the Administration, for which the Governor looks with solemn solicitude, will determine, he says, whether the war is waged to put down the Southern rebellion, or to destroy the Northern free institutions. A large meeting had also been held in Union-square, New York, at which letters were read from the leading Democrats, and speeches made and resolutions passed denouncing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. There was considerable excitement at the meeting, and a large reserve of police was at hand. No disturbance, however, took place.

## THE LATE GENERAL JACKSON.

General Jackson's funeral took place at Richmond on the 12th, with great demonstrations of sorrow and respect. There was a solemn procession in Richmond, from the Capitol through the streets of the city; the President, the principal officers of State, the mayor and council of the city, two regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and the Richmond Lafayette artillery, all joining in it, along with an immense crowd of citizens, ladies and gentlemen, children, soldiers, and servants. The hearse was drawn up in front of the Capitol, and the body removed to the Hall of Representatives, where it lay in state in front of the Speaker's seat, preparatory to being conveyed to Lexington next day. Thousands crowded into the building, many bearing splendid bouquets with which to adorn the coffin, and at night hundreds were turned away, after hours of fruitless efforts, without seeing the face of the departed warrior. The *Richmond Whig* says that since the death of Washington no similar event has so profoundly and sorrowfully impressed the people of Virginia as General Jackson's death.

General Lee issued the following general order on the 11th instant:—

With deep grief the Commanding General announces to the army the death of Lieutenant-General Jackson, who expired on the 9th, at 3-15 p.m. The daring skill and energy of this great and good soldier, by a decree of an all-wise Providence, are now lost to us. But while we mourn his death we feel that his spirit lives, and will inspire the whole army with his indomitable courage and unshaken confidence in God as our hope and strength.

Let his name be a watchword for his corps, who have followed him to victory on so many fields. Let officers and soldiers imitate his invincible determination to do everything in the defence of our beloved country.

(Signed)

R. E. LEE.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 13th, in an article upon the death of General Jackson, reports that his dying words were a request that General Ewell might be assigned the command of his corps.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A transport arrived from Port Royal reports that while off Charleston on the 14th inst. heavy firing was heard in the harbour of that city, which continued for three hours. It was supposed to have arisen from an attack by Federal



monitors upon the Confederate batteries on Morris Island. The Charleston papers say that the guns of the Keokuk were raised, and will be mounted at Charleston.

The *New York Daily News* has recommenced publication under the auspices of Mr. Benjamin Wood. It announces itself as opposed to the further prosecution of the war, and attributes to the Administration purposes ulterior to the reconstruction of the Union, and not according with the spirit of republican institutions.

A telegram of the 19th ult. says:—"There has been great excitement in the stock-market during the last four days. Yesterday the prices of all stocks were greatly inflated, in some instances rising from 10 to 11 per cent. over the closing rates of Saturday. Today there has been an almost equal reaction in nearly all the grades, and a decline of 3½ to 12½ per cent. Gold is inactive, at 149; United States Sixes, registered, 1881, 107½; Treasury 7-30 notes, 107½."

The Federal debt is estimated at present at 984,000,000 dols., of which 400,000,000 dols. is in legal-tender currency.

A large quantity of cotton is said to have arrived at New Orleans from Western Louisiana, and more was expected.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided that no slave can be arrested and returned to a disloyal master.

Owing to the frequent disturbances at entertainments given in New Orleans, caused by persons in the audiences calling for national songs, the military Governor had issued an order commanding that no departure from the programmes, which must be first submitted to him for approval, would be permitted.

The *New York Tribune* asserts that General Sigel has returned from Washington, having been refused a command by General Halleck.

General Thomas Francis Meagher had resigned the command of the Irish Brigade. He says that the brigade no longer exists. The assault against Fredericksburg in December last reduced the brigade to something less than a minimum regiment of infantry. General Meagher states that he has in vain memorialised the War Department that the brigade should be temporarily relieved from duty to give the brigade time and opportunity to renew itself. That memorial was never acknowledged.

A despatch from Liverpool says that the Alabama, Confederate steamer, has destroyed the following additional American vessels:—The Dorcas Prince, from New York for Shanghai; the Union Jack, from New York for Shanghai; the Sea Lark, from Boston for San Francisco; and the whaling-ship Nye.

Advises from the Havannah state that her Majesty's ship *Ariadne* had been employed in towing the British steamer *Ruby* out of the reach of Admiral Wilkes, who had issued orders that she was to be seized wherever found, and whether engaged running the blockade or otherwise.

A captain of a New York regiment has been dismissed from the Federal service for violating the sovereignty of a friendly State in arresting a deserter, and bringing him away from within the boundaries of Canada. The deserter has also been discharged from the Federal service.

#### THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The *Times* correspondent at Cracow states that on the 13th inst. the Central Committee of Warsaw, acting as the "Provisional Government for Poland," instead of surrendering its power and calling upon the insurgents to lay down their arms, and profit, while there was yet time, by the Imperial amnesty, adopted formally the style and title of the "Polish National Government." The writer gives a remarkable account of the operations of this *imperium in imperio*. He says it has officers all over Poland, and a national police, transmits its orders by telegraph, though that is in Russian hands, and levies the taxes, which the regular Government is quite unable to collect. The National Government has not only committees in correspondence with it and executing its orders in all the districts and towns of ancient Poland; it has, also, its duly appointed civil and military officers, its gendarmerie and police, and its secret agents of various kinds. Three Jews offered to buy some plundered property, and paid up part of the purchase-money, but the committee forbade the transaction, and they were compelled to yield. The Russian Government has nominated M. Laeki director of the Bank of Warsaw, but the National Government have ordered him not to sit. They have, moreover, annulled the contract between the Government and Sir Morton Peto for supplying Warsaw with waterworks, and the writer believes the contractors will consequently find it impossible to execute it. The Archduke cannot cope with a power which every Pole is bound to obey, which issues six newspapers in Warsaw, all secretly printed, and almost publicly distributed in Warsaw, and has recently ordered all absentee landholders to return at once to their estates. The newspapers are transmitted to every part of the ancient republic. The *Movement* (*Ruch*) is the national official organ, and the edicts and laws which it publishes are binding upon the whole country. The *Truth*, the *Progress*, &c., are either semi-official publications to which the orders of the Government are from time to time "communicated," or independent prints supporting the Government, and containing news of the insurrection and of the general position of the Polish question at home and abroad. There is scarcely a city in Europe in which a Pole may not be called upon to give an account of himself and to explain on what grounds he sets at nought the orders of a body whose authority is acknowledged

by the nation at large. The whole civil Government of the country is now really in the hands of the Poles.

The Russian Government cannot get its taxes paid. The Polish Government, as a rule, gets them paid almost before it asks for them. One letter of remonstrance from the Polish Government suffices to bring a tardy and perhaps really needy ratepayer to book. The Russian Government, on the other hand, threaten as it may, cannot get its money in at all. Its officials in the kingdom, Poles almost to a man, receive on the same day orders from the Russian Government to collect the taxes, and from the Polish Government to abstain from doing so. Accordingly the taxes are not collected. It is impossible to proceed to execution, for the process-servers and others would not be safe unless accompanied by troops, and the troops have work enough of their own to do. In case of property being really seized and confiscated there are no bidders for it when it is put up for sale, and there are many villages near which insurgents are hovering about, where it would take at least 500 men to carry off a pig or a cow.

Frankowski, entombed long ago by the daily journals, and engraved in the weekly illustrated ones as a murdered man, walked out of the Warsaw citadel the other day in the disguise of a Russian soldier. It is also said that Cieszkowski, fired upon by the Russians as he lay wounded in his bed, and pierced through and through with a dozen balls, is nevertheless alive. Count Zaluzki, supposed to have been mortally wounded near Olkusz, is not only alive, but is recovering.

The *Times* correspondent thus refers to a Polish leader who has never yet been defeated:—

Chachowski, in Sandomir, comes down every now and then from the mountains of St. Cross, routs a party of Russians, and goes back again. Other chiefs are victorious from time to time, but Chachowski is never beaten. He is in a good position, no doubt, but he seems also to understand the principles of partisan warfare better than the great majority of the Polish leaders, and to be resolved to keep to these principles under all circumstances. Chachowski has now for some time past commanded about 1,500 men, but he has never yet yielded to the temptation of fighting a great battle. On the other hand, he harasses the Russians perpetually, cuts off their supplies, never loses more than a very few men in any one engagement, and, finally, has kept his ground without intermission for two months. Chachowski retired to the mountains of St. Cross after Langiewicz's last battle (Grochowicka), and has been there ever since.

All the principal bands formed in Galicia and in the south of the Kingdom are said to be under orders for Volhynia and Podolia. The special correspondent of the *Spectator*, writing on the 22nd ult. from Brody, the frontier town between the Austrian and Russian territory, on the high road from Lemberg to Kiev, says:—

Numerous well-armed and well-mounted cavalry detachments already scour the plains of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, where the Polish magnates have their celebrated studs. Count Branicki, Prince Sangusko, Count Potocki, and others, receive daily reports from their bailiffs that one, two, or three hundred of their horses have been pressed into the service by the insurgents, who in those matters behave with a remarkable mixture of firmness and politeness. As far as I can make out, the largest landed proprietors in these provinces only wink at the insurrection, and abstain from taking any active part in it. While we have already received details of the military operations in the part of Volhynia next to the Galician frontier, where, up to the present time, the insurgents have invariably got the best of it, only indistinct rumours—as of distant thunder—reach us from the eastern parts of Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine. If the latest news is to be depended upon, the insurrection has already extended itself beyond the eastern limits of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and Little Russia is said to be in a ferment.

The *Times* correspondent at Cracow says that there is news of a formidable insurrection around Kamieniec-Podolski, the capital of Podolia, and that in that province the Polish movement is now assuming considerable proportions.

In the three provinces, viz., Podolia, Volhynia, and the Ukraine, together forming one vast flat territory nearly twice as large as the Congress-kingdom, the Russians have scarcely 45,000 men. Whence will they draw the reinforcements which they must certainly send to this most highly-prized portion of all the Polish soil subjected to their rule? Not from the districts in the Kingdom which adjoin Galicia—for fresh expeditions are on the point of leaving Cracow to try the force of the Russians in those parts; not from Lithuania, where the insurrection goes on increasing, if not in intensity, at least in extent, and where large numbers of troops have to be kept near the coast to prevent a landing, which, if the coast were quite clear, and the weather were rather foggy, might be effected at any time. Certainly not from Warsaw, where the garrison is already thought to be rather weak, nor from the country around Warsaw, where all classes, secretly or openly, are assisting the insurrection, and where one large district (that of Rawa) has been for some time in the hands of the insurgents.

In Lithuania there are ten detachments of insurgents.

In several districts proprietors, peasants, and persons of all classes had joined the insurrection. Jablonowski, finding himself at the head of a band 2,000 strong, had divided into three. The Abbé Mackiewicz, in a band to hand engagement, in which the Russians lost fifty men and an ammunition wagon, had led the scythe company of his detachment in person. The gallant ecclesiastic afterwards "abolished the Russian Government" throughout one district.

In the province of Grodno the insurrection was general, and all the marshals of the nobility and justices of the peace had resigned. In the province of Minsk each district was sending a fixed number of men to join the insurrection. In Mohilev (or Mogileff) a general levy had likewise been ordered, and a considerable body of insurgents had beaten the

Russians just outside Orsza [on the Dnieper, the most easterly of Lithuanian towns, on the high road to Moscow], and pursued them and driven them from the town with great loss. Orsza was afterwards occupied by the Poles, and the National Government proclaimed. In several places between Orsza and Kieff the insurrection has appeared on the right bank of the Dnieper. Thus between Orsza and Polanga, on the Baltic, and across the extensive provinces of Wilna and Kovno, one insurrectionary chain extends.

The *Times* correspondent thus speaks of the Russian atrocities:—

The *Northern Post*, the journal of the Russian Ministry of the Interior, announces that companies of peasants are to be formed in the western provinces (that is to say, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine) "for the protection of life and property." The destruction of life and property is the real object with which those companies are being got together, if we may judge by the performances of the banditti organised by the Government in Livonia—who, by the way, have not only not been punished, but have actually been rewarded and publicly thanked for their "loyalty." A recent number of the *Czas* contained the names of upwards of twenty mansions and estates destroyed and devastated by the infuriated *raskolniki*. The proprietors of these estates are, many of them, well known in Cracow, and it is notorious here that they were beaten, severely wounded, tied hand and foot, and carried or driven, bound and bleeding, to the railway station, whence they were sent on to Dunaburg, to be further punished by imprisonment for having excited the suspicions and ill-will of the Russian colonists. Several priests and some twenty justices of the peace were treated in this manner. It does not appear that many of the persons attacked were killed outright. Two gentlemen, however, were burnt to death in a house to which the *raskolniki* set fire, after vainly endeavouring to take it by storm; and a maid-servant, who had defended her mistress with great courage, had her throat cut. An old man of seventy had his arms tied behind him so tightly as to dislocate them. In being driven towards the railway station those who from loss of blood and the manner in which they were chained could scarcely walk were beaten to make them go on faster.

The victims of these outrages are still confined, to the number of 400, in the castle of Dunaburg.

The following are extracts from the telegrams of the week:—

WARSAW, May 26.—The insurgents are largely increasing in numbers in the palatinate of Augustow. Besides the bands under Colonel Andruszkiewicz and Lieutenant-Colonel Wawer there are three new ones, and also those of Mroczkowski, Hlasko, and Suzin. One-half of the men constituting these bands are peasants. The peasantry in this district are extremely favourable to the insurgents, and supply them with voluntary contributions of money and horses. The Russians continue to plunder the estates.

CRACOW, May 28.—On the 25th instant the band of insurgents under Oxinski gained an important victory over the Russians near Koniecpol, on the Pilica, in the Government of Kalisz. Oxinski was attacked by six companies of Russian troops, 150 of whom were killed, and the remainder put to flight.

LEMBERG, May 28.—A general levy is being organised in Podolia. In several districts the peasants have declared themselves willing to fight against the insurgents. The insurgent bands in Volhynia have been dispersed by the military and peasantry. Czechowski's corps has been defeated by the Russians.

CRACOW, May 29.—The insurgents have gained a victory at Kalisz in the palatinate of Lask. The Russians suffered considerable loss.

LEMBERG, May 30.—In Volhynia are 16,000 Russian troops under General Rzewneski. Their headquarters are at Useilug, extending along the frontier from Krzemieniec to Kowel. On the 25th, Ovinaki, with 500 Poles, inflicted a severe defeat on the Russians at Koniecpol, on the Pilica. The Russians lost 150 killed and a large number wounded. The Poles had thirty killed.

BRODY, May 30.—Letters from the Ukraine speak of the steady extension of the insurrection in that province. Every district has now its armed band. In the four Western districts of Volhynia the insurgents are in comparatively small numbers, those districts being occupied by Russian troops. A body of 250 horse, under Krajewski, has joined Czechowski's detachment of 1,000 insurgents, and the troops have been reinforced at Polonne by several Polish officers from the Russian army, with six guns and forty soldiers.

#### DIPLOMACY AND THE POLISH QUESTION.

A telegram from Vienna states that the draft programme of the Western Powers submitted to the Austrian Government demands the concurrence of the latter in the four following points:—1. A general amnesty offered to all insurgents, including the leaders. 2. An amnesty having a retrospective action for fifteen years, and including all State prisoners, *émigrés*, and exiles. 3. The obligation on the part of Russia not to increase the military forces in Poland for the next twelve months. 4. A complete autonomy and independent administration for Poland.

More probable is the statement of the *Journal des Débats*, that the French Government requested the British and Austrian Cabinets to communicate their sentiments, reserving to itself the task of deducing therefrom a project which might be acceptable to Russia and beneficial to Poland. The proposal made by England is explained in the following extract:—

The scheme proposed by the British Government implies the autonomy of Poland, for it looks on Poland and Russia as two distinct and independent Powers at war with each other, and the first step it recommends is an armistice for a year, during which the Russian troops shall continue to hold the Polish fortresses now in their possession. Meanwhile Poland would be provided with an administration composed exclusively of Poles, and no one should be either arrested or molested for having taken part in the insurrection. This would be only a provisional arrangement; but during the year of the armistice a conference or congress would be held to determine the respective position of the two countries, their



reciprocal relations, the limits of their territories, and the general principles of the constitution to be definitively given to Poland.

The views of Austria are thus set forth:—

The Austrian project, on the contrary, maintains the union of Poland and Russia, and proposes that Poland shall have an administration exclusively Polish, and a kind of provincial representation endowed with sufficient powers to guarantee its independence and the full enjoyment of political rights. Religious liberty would be secured, and the Polish language declared official. The recruitment of the army would be effected in conformity with the regulations established by the edicts of 1859. A general and absolute amnesty would be extended to all the acts of the insurrection, and to the persons of all insurgents without exception.

The termination of the article is thus worded:—

At the moment of going to press we learn that the Austrian project has been adopted by the Cabinets of London and Paris, with the reserve of a few additions and modifications which have been proposed to the Cabinet of Vienna. If these should be accepted by the Austrian Government, its project will be presented in the name of the three Courts to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg as the preliminaries of a definitive arrangement. The three Courts will request the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to make known its intentions at an early date, and to suspend hostilities in case it accepted the programme. The definitive arrangement will be guaranteed by Europe in the same manner as the neutrality of Switzerland and Belgium, and for the same reasons.

#### FRANCE.

##### PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTIONS.

Count Persigny has addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Departments in which he says:—"For the first time since the formation of the Empire, parties inimical to the institutions which the French nation has given itself dare to attack these institutions in face of universal suffrage. Not being able to deny the great things effected by the Emperor, they attack the finance which has served to accomplish them. The country will not be duped by such manoeuvres."

M. Odillon Barrot has formally asked the suffrages of the electors of Strasbourg. In his address he shows that the current of public opinion has clearly set in in favour of liberty, and "blind is he who will not see it." Two Parliaments have successively met and have filled up a space of twelve years. During that period the public burdens have been incessantly increasing, new taxes imposed, vast expense incurred, the deficit on each year accumulated; in spite of the most solemn promises, in spite of the increase of the revenue; the income is still inferior to the expenditure, and both the funded and floating debts have swelled to enormous proportions. No doubt France is rich, but she is not inexhaustible. All the reforms France stands in need of can be obtained under the existing Constitution, provided there be a Legislative Body really independent. The surest foundation of liberty and the most solid safeguard against revolutions are to be found in free municipal institutions. "Cross the Rhine," he concludes, "and you will find liberty; you will find it in the north, in Belgium, Switzerland, beyond the Alps or beyond the Pyrenees; you will find it everywhere; and is it too much to ask that our France shall be raised to a level with those countries? There was a time when France was proud to march at their head, and to serve as a model to them."

M. Prevost Paradol has also addressed the electors of the sixth district of Paris in a similar spirit. He specially stated "that the independence of Italy and the freedom of Poland are two great things the accomplishment of which is in the glorious destiny of France."

M. Dufaure has issued his address to the electors of the Charente-Inférieure, which concludes as follows:—

You who think that the finances of the country are carefully husbanded; that distant expeditions are undertaken and conducted with irreproachable prudence; that, moreover, the Parliament and the press have full liberty to criticise and control,—you, I repeat, who think so, vote for the candidates whom the Government presents to you after having exacted from them entire and absolute approval. But you who wish that Parliament should raise its voice to enlighten France and warn the Government against the faults it may commit; you who want a free press to repeat and reinforce the admonitions of the Chamber; you who hold that the glory of great adventures costs more than they are worth, and that finances well regulated are the first strength of a country; from you I accept your suffrages, and I feel that I shall again recover my voice, and, above all, that I shall not be wanting in devotedness to defend your opinion, which is my own.

##### THE ELECTIONS.

The *Presse* of Monday evening gives the following as the result of the elections in Paris:—"In the 2nd arrondissement, M. Thiers, the Opposition candidate, was elected by 11,112 votes, against M. Devinck, the Government candidate, who obtained only 9,857 votes. In the 3rd arrondissement, M. Emile Ollivier, ex-deputy, Opposition candidate, was elected by 18,651 votes, against the Government candidate, M. Varin, who received 9,957 votes. In the 4th arrondissement, M. Ernest Picard, ex-deputy, Opposition candidate, was elected by 17,046 votes, against General Perrot, ex-deputy, the Government candidate, who received 6,457 votes. In the 5th arrondissement, M. Jules Favre, ex-deputy, Opposition candidate, was elected by 18,655 votes, against M. Frederick Lévy, mayor of the 11th district, the Government candidate, who obtained 1,507 votes. In the 6th arrondissement, M. Gaéroult, chief editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, Opposition candidate, obtained 10,717 votes; M. Fouché Lepelletier, ex-deputy, Government candidate, 9,323 votes; M. Cochin, Opposition candidate, 6,000 votes; and M. Prevost Paradol, editor of the *Journal des Débats*,

Opposition, 2,900 votes. None of the candidates having obtained the two-thirds majority requisite by the electoral law, the ballot will be resorted to in this district. The results of the elections in the 8th and 9th arrondissements have not yet transpired. The *Temps* announces that M. Havin, political editor of the *Sicde*, has been nominated by the Opposition in the 1st arrondissement; and *La France* states that the Opposition has nominated M. Darimon, ex-deputy, in the 7th arrondissement.

All the Opposition candidates have been elected in Paris, with the exception of the 6th district, in which the ballot will be required. MM. Berryer and Marie, candidates of the Opposition, have been elected for Bouches-du-Rhône. In the department of the Nord MM. Plichon, Lambrecht, and Kolb-Bernard have been elected. M. Thiers has failed at Valenciennes, and the ballot has been resorted to in the 7th circonscription. In Seine Inférieure the Government candidates have been elected, but the ballot has become necessary in the sixth circonscription. M. Bessières has been elected at Strasbourg, obtaining 21,353 votes, and M. Barrot 6,365. M. Dufaure has failed in two circonscriptions of the Charente Inférieure, and in the first circonscription of the Gironde. At Lyons, M. Henon, candidate of the Opposition, was elected.

The *Constitutionnel* in an article states that the candidates, MM. Dufaure, Montalembert, Barrot, Passy, Dupont de l'Eure, L'Herbette, Jouvencel, Freslon, Flavigny, St. Marc Girardin, Jules Lasteyrie, Prevost-Paradol, Victor Lefranc, Barthelemy, Saint Hilaire, the Duke Decazes, and Gustave Beaumont have failed to be elected.

The *Moniteur* states that the Emperor had received a deputation from the English Society for the Protection of Aborigines, with an address of congratulation for the late measures in favour of the natives of Algeria. The address declares that the Great English Charter was not more truly the foundation of the national liberties of England, than is the letter of the Emperor to the Duke of Malakoff the charter of the rights of the Arabs.

#### ITALY.

The Commission appointed to consider the best means of suppressing brigandage in Italy has presented its report. "Severe diseases require severe remedies"; and if the Commissioners do recommend the application of severe punishments it is because they know that only thus can the outrages which have disgraced certain portions of Southern Italy be suppressed. Provinces infected with brigandage are to be proclaimed; lists of suspected persons are to be prepared, and unless they give satisfactory explanations after a certain period they will be liable to arrest; brigands captured with arms in their possession will be shot, and their accomplices, or those taken without arms, will be transported. If these measures are stringently carried out, brigandage will in a very short time be a thing of the past, and the Italian Government thus give the best refutation of the calumny that they have encouraged the brigands.

Prince Humbert, the heir-apparent to the Crown, presided on Monday at the ceremony of letting water into the Grand Cavour Canal. An immense concourse assembled to witness the proceedings.

The address of the Senate in reply to the Royal speech approves of the Government having re-established good relations with the great Powers, and concluded the convention with France for the suppression of brigandage. It further promises its loyal support in the completion of the general organisation of the State.

#### PRUSSIA.

##### DISSOLUTION OF THE CHAMBER.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, President Grabow read the reply of the King to the address of the Chamber. The reply was not countersigned by the Ministers. The answer of the King states that his Majesty upholds the views of the last Royal message, and continues,—"The position of the country is known to the King. The Chamber, by its address, has cut off all hope of community of action. The attitude of the House in foreign questions has grieved the King deeply. Prussia is not more isolated owing to her foreign policy than other Powers. Some members of the House have threatened to refuse the supplies in the contingency of a war, but the King will seriously oppose such unjustifiable endeavours to enlarge the constitutional rights of the Chamber." The reply continues:—

I most strenuously oppose the endeavour of the House to use its constitutional right of participation in the legislation as a means of circumscribing the constitutional liberty of Royal decisions. Such an attempt is made when the House refuses its co-operation with the present policy of my Government, and also in its demand of a change in my advisers and in my system of policy. In opposition to article 45 of the Constitution, which says that the King appoints and dismisses his Ministers, the House wishes to oblige me to take Ministers who are agreeable to it, thereby seeking to establish an anti-constitutional supremacy (*allein-Herrschaft*) of the House. I reject the demand. My Ministers possess my confidence; their official acts have been done with my consent, and I thank them for their care to oppose the anti-constitutional attempt of the House to extend its power.

The King concludes as follows:—

Like my ancestors I seek the splendour, power, and security of my reign in the mutual bonds of confidence and fidelity between king and people. With the help of God Almighty I shall succeed in frustrating criminal (*sträflich*) attempts that are made to loosen that bond,

Confidence in the faithful attachment of the Prussian nation to its dynasty is too firmly rooted in my heart to be shaken by the contents of the address of the House.

The sensation produced among the deputies by the document was most painful and irritating, as was easily to be discerned in their sudden movements and in the expression of their countenance. They heard it completed in profound silence. When M. Grabow had finished reading, Deputy Hoverbeck called attention to the fact, that, as the answer was not countersigned by any Minister, it could not be discussed. The Minister of the Interior, Eulenbuck, then entered the House, and read a brief formal message, commissioning M. von Bismarck to close the session in the King's name. President Grabow then briefly reviewed the Session, thanked the Chamber for its support, expressed his conviction that the Prussian people, without for an instant quitting the path of strict loyalty, would stick to their Constitution and to their representatives in this hotly engaged constitutional conflict, and would resist all anti-constitutional *octroyirung* (arbitrary decrees or ordinances). He concluded with the inevitable cheer for the King, which was most feebly responded to by a few deputies on the right of the Chamber, the whole of the Left remaining silent. In a tone betraying emotion President Grabow then exclaimed, "May God protect our country!"

At two o'clock, the time appointed, about fifty persons were assembled in the White Hall of the Royal Palace. Of the whole great Liberal majority of the Chamber—the 240 members of the Left and Left Centre—not one was there except President Grabow. All the Ministers were present. M. von Bismarck read the speech closing the Session, which is simply an impeachment of the Chamber of Deputies for all sorts of offences. They are accused of increasing, by their discussions of foreign policy, the excitement in the provincial districts (Polish frontier), and to have gone so far as to join in the misrepresentations and attacks of the adversaries of the Prussian Government, and to create apprehensions of foreign dangers and warlike complications, for which the state of the relations of the Government with foreign Powers afforded no grounds. As to the Budget, the Government regrets that it has not been passed, and reserves its decision as to the best mode of regulating it. Finally, he declares the session of both Houses of the Diet to be closed.

Many of the deputies were leaving Berlin, and others expect to do so within two or three days, one reason assigned for this despatch being to attend meetings of their constituents, which it is thought that Government may, within a short time, arbitrarily prohibit. At some of those meetings enthusiastic demonstrations are looked for.

The King's departure for Carlsbad, on account of his ill state of health, will not, it is said, take place, notwithstanding the advice of his medical advisers. This seems to have been a scheme of the Feudal party to get the King out of the way, and Prince Charles, as his substitute, to introduce a decidedly reactionary policy. The King, it is announced, will soon take up his abode at his pretty summer villa of Babelsberg, near Potsdam, where it is said that Queen Augusta will join him for a few days, returning then to Coblenz and Baden.

The *Berlin Review* openly advises the King to make a *coup d'état*. It says that the present electoral law having been tried and found wanting, it only remains for the King to enter upon another course of conduct.

#### DENMARK.

In reply to the Austrian and Prussian Governments, the Danish Cabinet, in a courteous but decided manner, refuses to make any alteration in the ordinance of March 30.

#### THE THRONE OF GREECE.

The difficulties respecting the Greek throne have been removed. It is announced from Copenhagen that Prince William accepts the crown of Greece for himself and his successors. The Danish Government agrees to the amount fixed for the civil list of the young King, viz., 48,000*l*. The English Cabinet accedes to this point. The English Government, however, are opposed to the departure of the Prince for Greece before he attains his majority, which will happen at the end of the present year. The Copenhagen Cabinet yielded this point; but other difficulties have arisen. The Danish Government desired: 1st, the immediate cession of the Ionian Isles; 2nd, the presence of an English fleet in the Piræus for a lengthened period. On these two points negotiations are still going on. It has been proposed that the Regent should be an Englishman, but no person has as yet been designated. At a sitting of the Council of State held on Saturday evening the last difficulties in the way of the acceptance of the Greek throne by Prince William were removed.

On the night of the 22nd a revolutionary movement at Athens was prevented by the intervention of an armed force. The soldiers continued to commit excesses in the provinces of Greece. Public order had been disturbed in several places. Several parts of the country were infested by brigands.

#### SPAIN.

The Spanish Protestants of Malaga and Granada, whose sentences had been commuted into banishment, are to be transported to some neighbouring State,—France, it is said.

Upon the proposition of the President of the Council, the Queen has determined to grant a general amnesty to the persons implicated in the disorders at San Domingo.



## TURKEY.

Fuad Pasha has been nominated Grand Vizier. He will retain the portfolio of Minister of War, with Halil Pasha as his deputy.

Several Italian and Hungarian officers belonging to the Italian service have arrived at Constantinople. They are on their way to join General Türr, who is at present in the Danubian Principalities. Several officers in the Turkish service have resigned for the same purpose. Polish insurgents are stated to have advanced close to Odessa, where they made 300 Russian prisoners. Amongst the insurgents are a great many Russian officers.

Letters from Constantinople affirm that the war in the Caucasus is assuming large dimensions.

## BRAZIL.

The Brazilian Chambers opened on the 3rd of May. The Emperor in his speech alluded to the dispute with England, the solution of which, he said, depended on the King of the Belgians. The Chambers unanimously voted an address, in which they declared themselves ready to make any sacrifice necessary to maintain the honour of Brazil.

## MEXICO.

The French Government has received official despatches containing details of the operations before Puebla. On the 14th April a strong reconnoitring detachment, under Colonel Brincourt, defeated 3,000 Mexicans near Atlixco. The total loss sustained by the French from the 23rd March to the 18th April was 70 killed and 598 wounded, the greater part slightly, and 43 missing. The despatches add that the state of affairs was satisfactory.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Parliament was opened on the 16th April. The state of the colonial finances was the principal topic of the Governor's speech on the occasion. The proposed additional revenue, to the extent of 150,000*l.* per annum, is to be raised by means of stamp and succession duties, increased transfer and auction dues, and land-tax. The policy of annexation and the union of the colonies in South Africa was strongly urged by the Government, but any measure on the subject would be postponed for another year.

Abundant rain had fallen during the month, and agricultural prospects were good. Trade was improving.

Bishop Tozer and party were to embark from Zambesi on the 20th April in the *Orestes*, which would convey to Dr. Livingstone the intelligence of the recall of his expedition.

## INDIA.

## SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S BUDGET.

The following has been received by telegram from Suva:—"Bombay, May 12.—Sir Charles Trevelyan's Indian budget has been published, and shows a surplus for the year 1862-63 of 937,000*l.*, and for 1863-64 of 815,000*l.* The following are the principal features of the budget:—"The duty on iron is reduced to 1 per cent., that on beer to three half-penny (3*d.* ?) per gallon, and that on wine to 2*s.* per gallon. One per cent. is taken off the income-tax. The sum of 5,000,000*l.* appears for public works, and 500,000*l.* for education. The salt-manufacture is abandoned."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The submarine cable connecting South Russia (the Crimea) with the Turkish continent has been cut by order of the Russian Government. The Porte has protested.

ST. JANUARIUS'S BLOOD.—A Naples letter of the 8th announces that the miracle of St. Januarius was again effected this year, to the great annoyance of the Bourbonist and Papal party.

THE HEALTH OF GARIBALDI.—A resident in Ischia, having sent an invitation to Garibaldi to pay a visit to that island for the benefit of his health, recently received the following reply:—"Signor di Luzio,—I thank you for your kind letter, and for the interest you take in my health. For the present I cannot stir from Caprea. Here my wound is healing day by day, and I hope to be soon well."

## Court, Official, and Personal News.

Sunday, the 24th inst., being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday (on which day she completed her 44th year), the Queen remained in strict retirement; and in the afternoon, accompanied by all the Royal Family, proceeded to Craig Lurichau, where a pyramid has been erected by her Majesty in memory of the late Prince Consort. On the same day the Rev. Norman M'Leod conducted Divine service at the castle at ten a.m. He afterwards preached twice in the parish church, when the Court attended.

The Queen is expected to return to Windsor Castle on Saturday next, from Balmoral. In all probability the Queen will not reside beyond a fortnight at Windsor Castle, and then go to Osborne for a short residence, before going to Germany.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will proceed in the usual procession of Royal carriages to Ascot, on Thursday, and on Friday attend the speech-making and regatta at Eton College.

On Wednesday the Prince of Wales had a dinner party at Marlborough House.

Lord Palmerston's absence from the House of Commons on Thursday and Friday is attributed to an attack of gout in the knee, occasioned by exposure

to wet during a long ride on horseback. His lordship is now much better, and was able to come to town on Saturday and attend the Cabinet Council held on that day.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the office of patron of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall-mall. He has done so in the belief that by giving his name he will be manifesting his interest in the 250 institutions of which this society is the centre. His Royal Highness has, at the same time, forwarded a donation of 20*l.* to the funds of the society.

The correspondence between the Brazilian Minister in London and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has terminated in a rupture of official relations between the two Governments. The Brazilian Minister, it is stated, acting under orders from his Government, sought redress for the manner in which the reprisals were made in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, and upon Earl Russell refusing to re-open a discussion on any part of the questions arising out of the wreck of the barque Prince of Wales, or to give any satisfaction for the act complained of, the Brazilian Minister requested and has received his passports.

## Miscellaneous News.

THE ALEXANDRA.—The information in the case of the seizure of the *Alexandra* has been filed, and contains some eighty-four counts against the vessel. The trial will take place at Westminster, at the sittings after this term.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—From a Parliamentary paper just issued, it appears that the total received from depositors, from 16th Sept., 1861, to the 31st Dec. 1862, was 2,114,668*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and the total repaid 431,618*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* The total cost of the service was 20,591*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON took place on Monday night. Shortly after nine o'clock the face of the moon became partially obscured, and at five minutes to eleven the eclipse became a total one, and lasted until half-past eleven, at which time the moon resumed her normal appearance. At almost every point where a view could be obtained crowds of people assembled; the various bridges being blocked up by amateur astronomers.

MR. SWANBOROUGH, the lessee of the Strand Theatre, committed suicide at his residence, Kilburn, on Wednesday last. The deceased had a fit about six weeks back, and had been deaf for seventeen years. He expected until lately that he should recover his hearing; he was, however, told three weeks ago that he could not be cured. He is believed to have cut his throat in a fit of despondency arising from ill health and the failure of his theatre. The jury has returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.—The funds of this charity have been augmented by the generous contribution of the sum of 500 guineas by Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt, this sum being the proceeds of the grand concert recently given by them at St. James's Hall. In forwarding this sum through Mr. Charles Reed, son of the founder, Madame Lind-Goldschmidt, who is in the habit of visiting the hospital at Putney, says:—"I am very fond of the home, and the poor sufferers quite seem to feel it to be a home." The Princess of Wales has graciously consented to become the Patroness of the Institution.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—On Wednesday night Mr. B. Osborne addressed his constituents at Liskeard. His speech embraced a wide range of topics, beginning with the doings and non-doings of Parliament, passing on to the cotton famine, the American war, foreign affairs, state of parties, and concluding with an allusion to the reduction of the national expenditure, which the hon. member considered enormous, and ought to be diminished. Mr. Osborne was, as usual, smart, clever, and humorous; and he received a cordial vote of thanks at the close of his address.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—With a view to promote enlarged investments of capital in model dwellings and other establishments for the benefit of the working classes, the council of the Society of Arts has instituted a statistical inquiry into the results hitherto obtained, including family dwellings of every description, model lodging-houses, dormitories, refuges, baths, and washhouses, soup-kitchens, coffee-houses, &c. Members and others who can supply information or indicate sources where it may be obtained, are requested to communicate with the secretary, who will send blank forms for being filled up with the required data.

POST OFFICE REPORT.—The ninth annual report of the Postmaster-General has just been issued. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in 1862 was 605 millions, an increase of twelve millions compared with 1861, and eightfold as many as in 1839, the year before the introduction of the penny postage. The distance over which mails are carried daily in the United Kingdom is 160,000 miles. The money order and savings-bank branches have also extended their operations considerably. The gross revenue of the Post Office in 1862 was 3,777,304*l.*, or about a million and a quarter more than in 1861; and the net revenue—i.e., what remains after deducting all the expenditure of the Post Office establishment, is 1,236,941*l.*—being an increase of 74,956*l.* over that of 1861.

CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAYS.—Mr. Somes's bill stands for second reading in the House of Commons this day. The last petition report gives the total number of petitions in favour of the bill up to May 8th as 1,722, with nearly half-a-million of signatures. A meeting of between 3,000 and 4,000

persons took place in the Victoria-hall, Leeds, on Wednesday evening, the mayor in the chair, when, by overwhelming majorities, several resolutions were passed in opposition to the present facilities for Sunday intoxication, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament adopted in support of Mr. Somes's Bill. At a meeting of the Leeds Town Council on Saturday last, it was resolved to petition Parliament in favour of the Bill.

A NEW ALABAMA AT CARDIFF.—A good deal of commotion has been caused among the shipowners and brokers of the docks, through the strange conduct of the United States' Consul of the port attempting to interfere with the loading of the steamship *Lord Clyde*. This splendid vessel arrived from Greenock, a distance of 450 miles, in twenty-four hours, and is stated to be of extraordinary swiftness and power. Her paddleboxes being too large for entrance into the East Bute dock, her cargo has been shipped alongside, and from the fact of its neat appearance has caused considerable interest and much speculation. This consists of several boxes tightly bound with iron and brought by the South Wales Railway. The American Consul attempted to interrogate the captain as to the nature of the contents of the boxes, and induced the Controller of Customs to accompany him. It need hardly be said the attempt was unsuccessful, and on Saturday morning the splendid steamer steamed down the Channel, not before a scene had occurred by the agitated manner of the Consul, who arrived at the docks shortly after two o'clock in the morning. The ship has cleared for Nassau with a cargo of woollen goods.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Early-Closing Association was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Friday evening; Benjamin Shaw, Esq., M.A., in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Pitter, read a report, by which it appeared that the operations of the society during the past year had been accompanied by considerable success. The statement of accounts showed the ordinary income of the society to be 854*l.*, which was considerably below the average, a result mainly attributed to the Lancashire fund. In addition to the above the *employes* of London had raised a special fund of 547*l.*, by which the society had been able to pay off all its arrears up to Christmas, 1861. The report having been agreed to, a revised code of rules was next adopted, and a board of management, comprising eighteen members, elected for the ensuing year. The treasurer, George Hitchcock, Esq., was re-elected, as also were the two auditors, S. Westbrook, Esq., and E. Sherriff, Esq. Votes of thanks were presented to the committee and officers for the past year, and after some discussion as to future plans, the proceedings terminated with the usual compliment to the chair. It was announced to be the intention of the board to form auxiliary committees throughout London, including all trades.

DEPARTURE OF COLONISTS FOR ALBERTLAND.—On Friday morning the main body of the second thousand emigrants who are about to colonise the new settlement of Albertland, Auckland, New Zealand (named in honour of the late Prince Consort), the settling of which was commenced last year by the emigration of about 1,000 persons from various districts of England, sailed from the outer basin of the East India Docks, Blackwall, in two well-appointed and finely-equipped vessels, the *Tyburnia*, A 1, fourteen years, 2,000 tons, commanded by Captain Coote; and the *Annie Wilson*, 1,118 tons, Captain Duckett. Both ships were gaily dressed with bunting, the *Tyburnia*, which was the first to leave, being towed out of the basin into the stream by the tug *Caledonia*, at 9.30 a.m., flood tide. The *Annie Wilson* followed her consort at 9.52 a.m., the tide just turning, and a westerly wind; she was towed by the *Secret*. As the two ships left Blackwall the passengers gave several hearty cheers, which were warmly responded to by their friends and the numerous spectators who crowded the quay and the pier at Blackwall. The *Tyburnia* carries thirty cabin passengers, among whom are Mr. H. Barton (one of the promoters of the movement) and family; Ensign Howard, of the 70th Regiment; Dr. Nicholson and family; and the Rev. T. Booker; she has also about 350 steerage and second cabin passengers. The *Annie Wilson* conveys about 300 steerage and cabin passengers. Both ships are despatched under the flag of Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co.'s passenger line, carry experienced surgeons, and are well supplied with cows and live stock. Most of the emigrants, consisting of tradesmen, mechanics, and their families, looked extremely cheerful as the ships left for Gravesend, which they would reach about twelve o'clock. Many of the emigrants were accompanied to the latter place by their friends. The two emigrant vessels left Gravesend on Saturday about four o'clock.

COLERIDGE AND LAMB.—Coleridge was one evening running before the wind. He had talked about everything from Moses downwards. At last he came to his own doings at Shrewsbury, and was swinging on nineteen knots an hour. "At this place, at Shrewsbury (which is not only remarkable for the celebrated cakes, and for having been the point of rendezvous for Falstaff's regiment of foot, but also, if I may presume to speak of it, for the first development of the imaginative faculty in myself, by which faculty I could be understood to mean, &c., &c.)—at Shrewsbury I was accustomed to preach—I believe, Charles Lamb, that you have heard me preach?" pursued he, turning round to his fatigued friend, who rapidly retorted, "I—I never heard you do anything else."



## Literature.

## THE LATE DR. LEGGE.\*

Dr. Legge belonged to a class of men, whose public reputation is far below their intrinsic merits. Though long highly esteemed and honoured in the district where he laboured, it was only of late years that he had become at all generally known, even in the denomination of which he was a real though never a conspicuous ornament. Despite a considerable amount of true genius, a wide range of reading, great power of thought, and the art of throwing around any subject which he touched a profusion of varied and appropriate illustration, he was not fitted to be a popular preacher. There was nothing about him of mere claptrap: perhaps there was too little care to adapt himself to the tastes of a miscellaneous congregation. His ideas were striking, his reasoning weighty, his language always full of beauty, even though a severe taste would sometimes have pronounced it too gorgeous: but there was often a want of directness in his style; while his defects in manner were enough to mar the effect of the most brilliant sermons. He required too close attention and too much thought from his hearers ever to be acceptable to the mass, but intelligent men could not fail to appreciate discourses which were ever instinct with life, and whose vigour and freshness proved that they were the fruit of the preacher's own matured and careful thought. While, too, he appealed to the intellect rather than the affections, he never lost himself in metaphysical subtleties, nor could he be accused of departing from the "simplicity" that is in Christ. He had not a tittle of narrowness or bigotry in his constitution—he spurned all attempts to fetter his own liberty and chafed against the restraints which subscription to any creed would have imposed; but all the freedom which he claimed, and the speculation in which he indulged, never drew him aside from the path of Evangelical truth. He cared not to bind himself to favourite modes of expression, but those who heard him found the old doctrines—set forth, indeed, in new and unexpected form, but brought out with a clearness and advocated with a force rarely to be met with—and they forgot the absence of the graces of oratory in their hearty sympathy with a preacher who showed so complete a mastery of his subject and such power in commending it to the consciences of others. Nor can there be much doubt that his late years were marked by a considerable improvement in the character of his pulpit exercises—his style was more chastened and his appeals more pointed—increasing success told happily upon his spirit, and gave greater life to his delivery—and as the result, his power had begun to be more widely felt and prospects of enlarged usefulness were opening before him at the time when death came so suddenly and, as it would seem to us, prematurely, to terminate his labours.

We heartily welcome this memorial of the man and his work. It was every way fitting that such tribute should be paid to his worth, and it has been done in a manner the most becoming. We have first a memoir from the pen of his brother, the distinguished Chinese missionary, which approves itself to our taste by its modesty, brevity, and simplicity. The absence of the biographer from England has in our view, led to too brief a treatment of the ministry at Leicester, by far the most important part of Dr. Legge's life. Only thirty pages are given to those eventful twenty-three years, and several of these are devoted to purely domestic incidents which can have little attraction for the general reader compared with the associations and circumstances of his ministerial course. We regret this lack because we believe there must have been much in his career to instruct and encourage younger ministers, and we doubt not that there were personal reminiscences of men and events that could not have failed to be generally interesting. But the long separation between the brothers, and the very limited opportunities for close intercourse they enjoyed, are quite sufficient to explain the want; and, apart from it, the sketch is written in a style meriting our sincere praise. There is no attempt to exalt the subject into a perfect hero; but the story of an earnest, useful life is told with a manly simplicity well worthy the theme. The writer evidently understood his brother's character and valued him for his sterling qualities; but there is none of that absurd eulogy by which the biographies of good men, especially if written by relatives, are often defaced. If occasionally there is a disposition to linger over the memory of some other member of the family, with whom the public have no concern, it may be easily pardoned to an affection which is never obtrusive, and is quite free from all lack-

a-daisical cant. The author has manifestly no little pride in belonging to a stock which has produced men of such genuine worth; and the feeling is so natural and reasonable that we are content to indulge it with a few pages even in a narrative so short as this.

It is certainly a pleasing picture, that old Highland family of sturdy Anti-burgher descent, breaking off its old ecclesiastical connections, rather than submit to the narrow notions of weaker brethren, and sending forth, from its remote northern home, its sons to fill so high a position and do such eminent service to the Church and the world. They were evidently of that class from which Scotland, in her times of trial, drew the brave champions of the Covenant—men of rugged principle and shrewd good sense—perhaps rather disposed to insist too much on mere trifles, but strong in their determination to maintain the right. The adoption of Congregational principles by Dr. Legge's father, in sympathy with a minister who was resolved, in defiance of the prejudices of his sect, to fraternise with Rowland Hill and men of his order, indicates the same independence of spirit which was afterwards so marked a feature in the character of his son. George's early educational advantages were not great. Neither the grammar-school at Huntly, nor the University of Aberdeen, of which he was an alumnus, was distinguished for the efficiency of its administration, and he, in common with others, was a sufferer from the carelessness of his instructors. He soon, however, began to discover his natural abilities and to carve out for himself another course. Still it was not until he was twenty-eight years of age that he resolved to enter the ministry. For some years previously he had been employed as head-master of Silcoates School, and was already a man of some experience when he entered Highbury College for a brief course of theological study. His ministerial life does not present much striking incident. On leaving Highbury, he refused an invitation to the church at Leicester of which he afterwards became pastor, preferring to settle at Bristol. But his residence in that city was brief; for four years afterwards he was induced to accept the renewed invitation of his old friends at Leicester. There it was that his greatest work was done. For a long time his course was trying and difficult—the congregation had been scattered during the period that intervened between the first and second invitations, and it was not easy to collect them again—success was so long delayed that a feeble spirit might have sunk into despondency. But he worked on courageously and prayerfully, and his fidelity and patience were at length crowned with a rich reward. His chapel was crowded out, and ultimately had to be enlarged—he began to take the position to which his abilities and character entitled him; and his election to the presidency of the Congregational Union proved that his brethren throughout the kingdom endorsed the favourable verdict that had at last been pronounced by the people of Leicester. We have no doubt that, had he lived, he would have continued to grow in general esteem; and though it is not probable that great crowds would have thronged to hear him, yet he could not have failed to wield increasing power as the fruit of his eminent talents and consistent adherence to principle.

Dr. Legge's character is faithfully drawn by his brother in the closing sentence of this biography. "He was a real man with many good and high and some heroic qualities; he was a real Christian, made free by the truth as it is in Jesus from subjection to other men's modes of belief, but subjected by that truth, in heart and mind, to Christ himself." Though the very soul of kindness and generosity, he suffered no weak feelings to deter him from the utterance of his own convictions, even when they were in opposition to those of honoured fellow Christians. He was too large-hearted to be a mere sectarian, but he was too sound a thinker and too manly a Christian to indulge in mere drivellings about union, to the compromise of grand principles. With a sincere desire for fellowship with the good of all parties, he could not associate himself with the Evangelical Alliance; and with all his catholicity he never scrupled to protest against the evils of the unhallowed alliance between the Church and the State. All who knew him will bear testimony to the thorough geniality of his spirit, and the frankness of his bearing. If he had his faults,—if, as his biographer tells us, there was sometimes a wayward wilfulness, one of the saddest instances of which was the unwise resolve to fulfil an engagement that hastened his death,—if there was a tendency to procrastination which hindered the full development of his powers—such errors, even had they been far greater, would avail nothing to abate the estimate formed of him by those who remember the man with his large heart and generous sympathies, so guileless, so genuine, so thoroughly Christian in temper and feeling.

The lectures appended to the memoir give a

very accurate idea of the author's power and mental habits. They are on subjects with which he was not only familiar, but in the study of which he found his principal pleasure. They are profound without being obscure, acute but not subtle or sophistical, ornate but never tawdry in style, distinct in doctrinal utterance, convincing in their logic, and often very cogent and forcible in their appeals. We can hardly commend them as models of pulpit address, and as such we do not suppose that their author would expect them to be regarded. They are in fact prelections rather than sermons, and will well repay the thoughtful perusal whether of the student or the ordinary reader. They are admirable alike for soundness of theology, for originality and vigour of thought, for richness of imagery, for their thorough grasp and philosophical treatment of the different questions discussed, and are well fitted to confirm the high estimate of the man pronounced by his biographer. We welcome them as a valuable contribution to our Nonconformist literature, and an interesting memento of one who deserves to be held in honourable and loving remembrance.

## "THE MISSION PASTOR."\*

Dr. Boaz was well known to the friends of missions in this country as an earnest pleader on behalf of the heathen world, and especially of India. He was never himself engaged in direct missionary labour, having immediately on his arrival in Calcutta been elected to the pastorate of the English church there, an office which he filled with great efficiency for 23 years. Still his whole soul was in the missionary enterprise, and he took advantage of every opportunity which his position gave him to aid in its prosecution. The missionaries had in him not only a friend and counsellor, but a fellow worker whose skill in conducting business and tact in developing the liberality of his people were always at their service and contributed no little to their success. He never had a sufficient acquaintance with the vernacular languages to be a preacher to the natives; but he was fond of visiting the great heathen festivals that he might distribute Bibles and tracts among the vast multitudes that congregate on those occasions, and still more that his own familiarity with the atrocities there perpetrated might impart vividness and force to his appeals. But chiefly was he interested in the work of Christian education among the Hindoos; and though not the founder of the institution at Bhowanipore, his generous and self-denying exertions did much to raise it to the important position which it now holds. His was, therefore, an active, useful life, not without its points of interest, and with much in it worthy of admiration. Still we find in it nothing so remarkable as to call for such a volume as that before us. A much briefer sketch would have sufficed to bring out the leading incidents and to do ample justice to the man. There cannot be a greater mistake than to suppose that the life of every diligent and successful pastor affords the materials for a lengthy biography; and especially is it so in the case of men who have had no very striking mental characteristics, but have been distinguished chiefly by the heartiness of their zeal and the abundance of their labours. Dr. Boaz was one of this class. We find no evidences of extraordinary intellectual power: he had a well-cultivated mind and an earnest heart—he was a successful preacher and a skilful administrator—he loved active service and gave himself to it with cheerful devotedness—he served his generation in his own sphere with fidelity, and has left behind him a name respected and beloved in the circle in which he was best known. But while all this is true, it does not follow that there was much in his life requiring or deserving permanent record. Many of the traits of character on which the writer dwells with a natural fondness were not at all peculiar, and might be told just as truly of a thousand others. Like many biographers, the writer seems to forget that in an age when books are produced in such numbers, what we desire to know of those whose life-story she undertakes to tell is, that which is peculiar and distinctive either of the subject himself or of the circumstances in which he was placed. It is on this ground only that we should take any exception to these memorials. They are written in a tender, loving spirit—they are not unduly laudatory or foolishly sentimental—they contain many passages of considerable beauty—they breathe everywhere a pure Christian feeling. But the subject is treated with more fulness than in our judgment, it required, and had the proportions been curtailed, the effect of the whole would have been improved.

When Mrs. Boaz refers to points more immediately connected with the life of a pastor in India, she does it so well that we are the more

\* *The Mission Pastor: Memorials of the Rev. Thomas Boaz, LL.D.* By his WIDOW. London: John Snow.

\* *Lectures on Theology, Science, and Revelation.* By the late Rev. GEORGE LEGGE, LL.D., with a memoir by JAMES LEGGE, D.D. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.



disposed to regret that some other parts of the narrative have not been omitted to give greater prominence to reminiscences of this character. The description of Union Chapel, Calcutta, its pews of open trellis-work with their comfortable arm-chairs, its punkas and their sable bearers, and its congregation all robed in white, is a striking picture, whose effect is deepened by the touching reference to the significant memorial of the nine missionaries who had fallen in the field, that is ever preaching a solemn sermon from the walls of the humble sanctuary. The account of the singular ordeal employed by Calcutta detectives to discover a thief is new and entertaining. The sketch of the great pilgrimage and fair to the Méla is full of pictorial beauty, and with these before us we wish that the portraiture of missionary life in India had been more minute. Dr. Boaz was in the country during the mutiny, and we should have thought that his experience in that terrible period would have afforded much more interest to the general reader than those domestic incidents which, though very pleasing memories to a widow, have not anything in them which might not be paralleled from the records of innumerable households.

#### "EVERY-DAY RELIGION."\*

If we were asked to point to one reason which more than any other accounts for the complaints so frequently heard relative to the feebleness of the pulpit, we should point to its neglect of the common things of daily life. Sound doctrine must be at the basis of all effective preaching; but the Apostolic model itself should be sufficient to convince us that on this foundation should rest a superstructure of wise, practical counsel adapted alike to the mean and great things of life, dealing with men in their counting-houses and workshops as well as in their closets and sanctuaries, and drawing its materials for illustration from that which is passing around us. Where attendance in church or chapel is not a mere form, and where men attach any serious meaning to the act, it is prompted by a desire to find that which will give them guidance and help in the great battle of life. But instead of this the sermon often introduces them to a region of thought and feeling and even to a phraseology so different from that to which they are accustomed that it might appear to be designed for another race. Perhaps they have a dissertation on prophecy or an elaborate examination of some objections to Christianity which would never have occurred to them had they not been suggested by the preacher, or a "lecture" (as our Scotch friends call it) in which they are treated to an account of various readings and the opinions of different commentators until they begin to wonder whether the whole passage is not itself a myth. Or, if the preacher be not so intellectual and profound, they have a twenty-minutes essay full of soft sentimentalism or wearying platitudes, or what is called the "simple Gospel," being the repetition of the alphabet of theology in a style which proves that neither the preacher's head nor heart has been at work, and that he has been offering to God that which has cost him nothing. It is no wonder that they go away to complain. They wanted to feel a new inspiration, to have their hearts quickened and their strength renewed for their daily fight against temptation—they have heard nothing either to instruct the intellect or move the affections. They desired to have the grand motives and laws of the Gospel applied to their own circumstances, and they have been nauseated with arguments in favour of truths that they never doubted, or at best been wearied by the bare enunciation of general principles without any attempt to give them life and point. We need a broader and more faithful exposition of truth in closer conformity to the Apostolic pattern. It is often forgotten how large a portion of the New Testament is occupied with a kind of teaching which some good men would regard as non-Evangelical. Preachers have deferred too much to such ideas, and the result has been a very imperfect presentation of the counsel of God.

Mr. Landels, like some of the best preachers of the day, has set himself to a remedy of this evil. Neither he nor they underrate the importance of doctrinal teaching, but they feel that the ethical element in Christianity deserves an attention and prominence that it has not enjoyed; and this volume has been published as one means of supplying the defect. It will be welcomed by a large circle even beyond the numerous admirers of the eloquent preacher, for it is the work of one who thinks carefully and writes with great clearness and force—who can take an independent position and maintain it with skill—who has studied the wants and errors of the times, and is well able to deal with them.

\* *Every Day Religion, or Christian Principle in Daily Practice.* By W. LANDELS. London: Nisbet and Co.

The first part is devoted to the statement of principles, and is designed to show how religion claims the entire man as its subject, establishing its throne in the conscience, and sanctifying not only the affections, but the body and intellect also, to the service of God. The two chapters on the "Religious use of the intellect and of the body" are specially deserving of commendation. Very powerfully is the current cant which talks of mental endowments as though they were the gift of the devil exposed and denounced; while the chapter on the influence religion should exert on our physical life is so novel and complete, that it leaves little to be desired. In the second part these principles are applied to the headings of the chapters—"Religion: in personal habits," "in secular occupations," "in our treatment of others," and "in the family," are sufficient to show how wide the field that is covered. Perhaps, occasionally, the style is too rhetorical for the theme, and space is spent on general principles that might be better given to specific illustrations; but the book is altogether thoughtful, earnest, and eloquent, and directs attention to subjects that cannot be too fully discussed, and duties that cannot be too constantly enforced.

#### MR. HINTON'S EXPOSITION OF THE ROMANS.\*

There can be no doubt that the interpreter of the poetical portions of the Bible may often be aided by an acquaintance with the nature and laws of *Parallelism*. Just as for example in English verse the rhyme—or parallelism of sound—often guides us from known to unknown pronunciation, so the student of Hebrew poetry may not unfrequently be kept from diverging *in alia omnia* by the necessity of maintaining that *parallelism of sentiment* which the fundamental law of that poetry demands. This is, of course, no novel observation: even the members of our ordinary Bible-classes,—thanks to such excellent manuals as Angus's "Bible Handbook"—will be prepared to follow Mr. Hinton into any further carrying out of a well-known principle. But we very much doubt whether Mr. Hinton's attempt at a parallelistic arrangement of a didactic and argumentative treatise—such as the Epistle to the Romans is—will appear to those who are capable of forming an independent opinion other than a decided failure. We thought so when, some years ago, we were favoured with a sight of the privately-printed pamphlet (referred to in the Preface) in which the same object was attempted, and we think so still.

Person used to challenge any one to produce English prose—homely or sublime—out of which he could not arrange a system of Greek choral metres. After reading Mr. Hinton's book, we are ready to back him to perform an analogous feat in Hebrew parallelisms. Only we must confess our inability to discern poetry in the one or the other, any more for the text being arranged thus ingeniously. If Hebrew parallelism be what Mr. Hinton makes it out to be, it would be difficult to see wherein its force or beauty lay.

We are quite ready to admit that a familiarity with the Divine poetry of the Bible,—as well as natural taste for symmetry and contrast,—may in many cases have influenced the shaping of the expression of the thought of such a man as Paul. More than this, we acknowledge that in not a few highly wrought, impassioned paragraphs, the Apostle, perhaps unconsciously, "steps up into a higher style," and pours forth sentence after sentence so harmoniously constructed—so chiming and responding with resemblance and antithesis—as to require only a change of language to his own native Hebrew to entitle them to the designation of "parallelised" poetry. A ready illustration is the eulogy of Charity in the First Epistle to the Corinthians. Another, large portions of the argument soaring into poetic flight, contained in the same Epistle, on the theme of the Resurrection. All this we, as we said, freely allow; and we know it may sometimes heighten our sympathy and enjoyment in reading or rehearsing such passages. But what we urge is, that not only is it *a priori* improbable that this should be the case, bodily, with didactic and—freest of all kinds of composition—epistolary writings; but that if the attempt be here made to apply the Procurstean scale, the result will be loss, not gain; loss, namely, of easy natural flow of discourse, and moreover of the unique, almost startling effect of those passages to which it does apply.

It is, however, only fair to give one of the illustrations by which Mr. Hinton supports his theory. Let us take the following:—

"I now introduce an introverted parallelism from an argumentative composition. It consists of nine lines, the middle one having nothing to correspond with it. "Because what is knowable of God is manifested to them;

\* *An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans on the Principles of Scripture Parallelism.* By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, M.A.

For God hath made it manifest to them—  
For his invisible attributes,  
Since the beginning of the world  
Being discerned by the things which are  
created,  
Have been clearly discernible,  
Even his eternal power and Godhead;  
So that they are inexcusable  
Because, knowing God, not as God they worshipped  
or thanked him.—(Ch. i. 19-21.)

"The example given illustrates very clearly the use and effect of the introverted parallelism, when employed in an argumentative composition. There the general theme is stated in the first two and the last two lines:—"Because what is knowable of God is manifested to them, God has manifested it to them:

So that they are without excuse  
Because, knowing God, not as God they worshipped  
or thanked him.

"And between these two lines is enclosed the proof by which the main assertion is sustained."—Pref. pp. 13, 14.

Now we submit to our readers whether Mr. Hinton's "introverted parallelism," so far from clearing up the above passage, does not positively obscure it? Granting that the English version (we refer our readers to their Bibles) is somewhat awkward and lumbering, does it not at once become clear, on attentive reading of it, that the paragraph in question is to be grasped as *three-fold*, not *nine-fold*, as in Mr. Hinton's elaborate but ingenious arrangement?—and that what the reader wants, is, not parallelistic, but logical analysis?—somewhat thus:—

1. "The heathen were not without a revelation of God:—for,
2. "That which is knowable of God (to adopt Mr. Hinton's rendering) had been in creation revealed to them:—so that,
3. "They are without excuse."

The so-called "introverted parallelism"—or we are strangely blind—has its existence in Mr. Hinton's imagination, and there only. The real value of Mr. Hinton's contribution to the study of this profound and difficult epistle, lies, we think, not in his parallelising speculations, but in his careful and judicious analysis of the whole book. He tells us, in an unpretentious but interesting preface, that the present volume "may be regarded as, in some sense, the work of my ministerial life." Not unnaturally, the excellent author attaches (as we think) an excessive value to the favourite notion; but it would be sad indeed if the faithful toil—(and the present volume bears witness that the toil has been faithful)—of a devout and competent student had yielded no more fruitful and satisfying harvest than this of "parallelistic" subtleties! On the contrary, we are sure that the present exposition, by its sober judgment (*parallelomania* excepted), its logical clearness, its devout and evangelical spirit, and its penetrating sympathy with the mind of the inspired writer, will be found to render real service to many a conscientious student.

We are not always able to agree with the author in his particular renderings and interpretations. In spite of some plausible arguments, we hold Mr. Hinton's rendering of the phrase *δικαιοσύνη Θεοῦ* ("righteousness of God," i. 17, and elsewhere), by "God's method of justification,"—partially supported as it is by the high authority of De Wette, to be inadequate and objectionable. In chap. vii. 5, "The motions of sins, which were by the law," Mr. Hinton renders which "were disapproved by the law"; urging that as a verb requires to be supplied, he is at liberty to supply the one which seems to himself most appropriate. Here he forgets that the phrase *διὰ νόμον*—"by means of the law"—introduced as it is by the article, is itself an attributive, the sense being, "the through-the-law motions of the sin": i. e. *Those occasioned or vitalised by the law*. Again, in chap. i. 4, Mr. Hinton has instead of, "according to the spirit of holiness," the strange paraphrase, "according to his Divine nature (!)". He is apparently misled here by an appetite for Hebraizing phraseology; "spirit of holiness," he reasons, is "Holy Spirit": this appellation again is applicable to different persons of the Divine Trinity; hence "spirit of holiness," "Divine nature"! Also, Mr. Hinton, like many other great and good men, fails utterly when he begins to argue about the reasons of the Divine procedure in the condemnation of sinners:—

"The reason why God does not show mercy to all, is that he has a higher object in view than the well-being of mankind—namely, the manifestation of his own character, and in the guilty state of the race, he prefers, as he is entitled and bound to prefer, the manifestation of his various attributes to the making of all men happy.—(Pp. 149, 150.)

The cold-bloodedness—and yet Mr. Hinton is a fervid, warm-hearted man—of this argumentation is to us simply revolting. As if the "attributes" of God were "manifested any more in the damnation than the salvation of a creature!" Whereas the whole difference lies in the kind of attribute displayed! Surely Mr. Hinton might at least have told us, that the Judge of all the earth can only do that which is right—and that, in brief, the Divine needs be for the



perdition of any one man is one of those secrets which human intelligence is utterly, even ludicrously, inadequate to grapple with.

But we have already indicated what are the kinds of help to be derived from Mr. Hinton's book, and these drawbacks do not to any considerable degree interfere with it.

## BRIEF NOTICES.

*The Book of Bible Prayers.* By JOHN B. MARSH. (London: Simpkin and Co.) This beautiful little volume contains all the prayers recorded at length in the Bible, as offered by particular individuals. The Book of Psalms, as being purely a book of devotions, is omitted. The author, in a brief, fitting, and well-written introduction, points out that these are "the prayers of persons occupying almost every station in life, from the most lowly to the most lofty—from servants to kings. They were prayers offered in every variety of season—in the most ordinary, the most sorrowful, the most stirring and the most important scenes of life." It is only when thus collected that one fully appreciates the variety, beauty, spiritual fulness, and directive value of the prayers recorded in Scripture, although their actual amount is not large. Such a book is a suggestive and quickening preparation for prayer—a valuable help in the study of the subject of communion with God, as light is thrown on it by the experiences and aspirations of those whose persons and examples are livingly presented in inspired history—and peculiarly suitable for service and soothing in the case of those who are in sickness and suffering. In the last-named respect the lightness of the volume, and the clearness of its antique letter, give it great fitness for the hand of the invalid. Each prayer has an introduction, contained in a line or two, describing its occasion and purport, with happy appreciation of its contents. We notice one prayer, attributed to our Lord, of which the compiler appears to have mistaken the significance. Jesus is reported to have said, "And what shall I say? Father, save me from this hour. But for this cause came I unto this hour." These words should be otherwise pointed—"What shall I say?—Father, save me from this hour?" "But, &c." Our Lord did not pray "save me from this hour," but asked "shall I say 'save me'?" and then rejected the thought. We see no other defect in the work. The volume is beautifully printed on toned paper, and bound in cloth; and costs but a shilling.—*Half-Hours with our Sacred Poets.* Edited, with Biographical Sketches, by ALEXANDER H. GRANT, M.A. (London: J. Hogg and Sons.) The editor has made a happy selection of precious things from this volume. Leaving paths that others have trodden with success in presenting some of the treasures of our well-known sacred poets, he has held communion with those less known, of whom some have perhaps never been heard of by readers not deeply versed in our poetic literature. The names of Rolle, Skelton, Tusser, Southwell, Riche, and others, thus stand in the foreground. But where the editor has had to give specimens of more famous writers, and has come down to the times of Watts and Doddridge, of Cowper and Newton, and of Milman and Keble in our own day, he has still endeavoured to make his work other than those of former collectors, and has avoided the stock pieces with which all are familiar for such as have not less characteristic excellence, though less widely known. The biographical sketches are generally, but not quite always, well and discriminatingly written, and are proportioned to the sources of information respecting the authors, and to the measure in which their poetry presents points of contact with religion. It is a volume for which thousands will be thankful; and which only two or three perhaps of its class can claim to excel. We are glad to see Sir John Davies's grand poem on the Immortality of the Soul included. A large sense of the word *religious* or *sacred* has admitted a few compositions that would not ordinarily be found in such a work. The volume belongs to the series "Books with a Meaning," and is really one with a meaning, an attraction, and a worth of the highest kind.—*Value: its Nature, Kind, Measurement, and Methods of Transfer.* By JOSEPH HOLBREE. (London: Effingham Wilson.) There is unquestionable ability in this book; and it is founded on large knowledge of its subject and related questions, and sincere and deliberate consideration of the problems with which it deals. Its real interest is not as an addition to the library of political economy in a special department; but as an attempt to show that gold is not necessary as a common standard of value between nations; and that mediums that do not represent gold can be used to pay the balance of exchanges. The author has original and apparently well-considered doctrines to propound on credit, when it is given either on the sale of produce or by the loan of medium between members of the same nation; and on foreign or outward credit and the means of its regulation. He therefore hopes to show how to provide an improved currency, how to organise and control credit, and how to prevent financial crises. He is modest and earnest; but still "on the supposition that the proposed changes are based upon true principles, there is founded a strong appeal to some one who has been, or is, or may be the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to benefit his country, and confer honour on himself, by making them a part of the laws of the nation." That is pretty well on the occasion of a first utterance on such a subject!

## Poetry.

## SPRING.

Stern Winter's daughter! darling of the year!  
The rosy hours dance in thy path of green;  
And from the silence that long time hath been  
Sweet music gushes, like a grateful tear  
From eyes long seal'd by grief, when joy is near,  
Type of all glorious things of sorrow born,  
Of life in death, of night-dispelling morn,  
Of joy bright dawning on the spirit drear.  
Winter's hard thralldom thou didst meekly bear,  
And patiently beneath the raging blast  
Didst wait the glory hidden in the strife,  
So in the midnight of my darkest care  
I'll hear the night-bird's song, and o'er my breast  
Shall sorrow's voice steal like a psalm of life.

W. K.

## SONNET FOR JUNE, 1863.

## JOY.

When in our inmost spirit may be found  
God's altar raised, with offerings around  
Which He—the pure and holy—loveth well,  
Burning all fragrantly, then who can tell  
How beautiful is all without, how fair  
Exceedingly! A thousand joys there are  
Bubbling up from their thousand charmed springs,  
Or borne along on myriad dazling wings!  
What lovelier Eden would we than is here,  
With Star-flower and the mild Fragaria near?  
With clambering Honeysuckle, and clustering May,  
And Goulder, shadowing the sunny way?  
Listening to heavenly voices without end,  
Talking with God as with a guide and friend!  
Ashurst Wood.

## Gleanings.

The man that was bent on matrimony straightened up afterwards.

The sum of 5,000*l.* has been invested in the funds to the credit of the O'Connell statue fund.

It is believed that the Irish exodus to America is now going on at the rate of 5,000 persons a week.

A woman lately died in Reay, after having attained the extraordinary age of 107 years.

An inmate of Chelsea Hospital died a few days ago at the age of 109 years.

A dandy is a chap who would be a lady if he could; but as he can't, does all he can to show the world he is not a man.

There has recently been exhibited a watch with a pistol in it which fired at every hour. This was doubtless in order to kill time.

Mr. Woodell, of Margate, sends the *Times* some ears of wheat gathered in a field in the neighbourhood, which he hopes are a sign of an early harvest.

In British Columbia, Captain Barret-Lennard presented a chieftain with a pair of trousers. He returned them as "vain and foolish inventions," but took care to cut off all the buttons.

The following is exhibited, in large letters, on a shop shutter in London:—"Mr. S. having disposed of this business to Mr. W., it will be opened by him on Friday morning."

Dr. Letheby, in his recent inquiries, describes the water of the Thames as being improved in quality, though it is still very many degrees less pure than the proper standard.

The butler of Lord B— gave up his place because his lordship's wife was always scolding him. "Good gracious!" exclaimed his master, "ye've little to complain o'; ye may be thankful ye're no married to her."

A gamekeeper in the district of Crieff observed a fox's nest in a sandbank a few days ago, and while digging out the nest discovered therein nine muirfowl, four lambs, three ducks, one pheasant, six plovers, and the leg of a sheep.

CANDID.—"What makes the milk so warm?" said Betty to the milkman when he brought the pail to the door one morning. "Please, mum, the pump-handle's broke, and missus took the water from the biler."

MANLY CANDOUR.—Craggs, Secretary of State in George the First's reign, had begun life as a footman. Some one said to him, "I saw your arms on a baronet's carriage the other day; you are related, no doubt?" "Oh," said Craggs, "my arms have been upon many carriages."

INTERESTING MATCH.—We are credibly informed that Bishop Colenso has challenged Mr. Gladstone to split *Aares* with him. Those who know what a thoroughly deep authority the Chancellor of the Exchequer is upon all questions that admit of rumination, will not be surprised to hear that the odds are largely in his favour.—*Punch*.

OLD ABE'S LAST.—During the last week a gentleman called on the President and solicited a pass for Richmond. "Well," said Old Abe, "I would be very happy to oblige, if my passes were respected; but the fact is, Sir, I have within the past two years given passes to 250,000 men to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet."—*New York Herald*.

REMEDY FOR SMALLPOX.—The Surgeon-major of the Royal Horse Blues writes to the *Times* that the root of the pitcher plant is a specific for this disease. An ounce of the root is sliced and infused in a quart of water and allowed to simmer down to a pint, and given in two table-spoonful doses every four hours, while the patient is well nourished with beef tea and arrowroot.

AMERICAN WIT.—One of the American papers observes of Mr. Wentworth, a member for Congress for a district of Illinois, that "he is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting a stump, as is usual in the West, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in!" Another paper, which goes the whole ticket against Mr. Wentworth, politely observes that "they dig a hole for him, not because he is tall, but because he never feels at home except when he is up to his chin in dirt."

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

BULL.—May 27, at Exmouth, Devon, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Bull, B.A., of a son.  
HOWARD.—May 30, the wife of Mr. John Howard, of Nicholas-lane, and Parkfield-terrace, King Edward's-road, Hackney, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMS—DODSHON.—May 21, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Bishopwearmouth. Frederick Williams, merchant, Stockton-upon-Tees, to Frances, only daughter of Mr. Edwd. Dodshon, chemist, of Bishopwearmouth.  
MIDGLEY—ROBERTS.—May 23, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Dowson. Mr. Joseph Clark Midgley, of Salt-street, Manningham, to Mary Seed, eldest daughter of Mr. John Seed Roberts, of Bradford.  
PRIESTLEY—HODGSON.—May 25, at the New Congregational Chapel, Attercliffe, by the Rev. J. Calvert, Mr. Edwd. Priestley, to Hannah, the daughter of Mr. George Hodgson, of Attercliffe.  
GLEDHILL—BROWN.—May 25, at Zion Chapel, Skipton, by the Rev. T. Windsor, William Henry, eldest son of Mr. W. Gledhill, Skipton, to Miss Harriet Brown.  
SKINNER—BRAMWELL.—May 25, at Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. D. Loxton, Mr. Walter Skinner, to Clara, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Bramwell, of Hanover-street, Sheffield.  
OGDEN—LAMBERT.—May 26, at the Tabernacle, Grosvenor-street, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Robinson, Robert Cross, son of Mr. Frederick Ogden, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. John Lambert, both of Manchester.  
NORWALK—BREWSTER.—May 27, at the Independent Chapel, Stamford, Mr. Norwalk, of Bakewell, Derbyshire, to Miss Brewster, late of the Albion-hill, Leicester.  
LEAK—BAXTER.—June 1, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Hunslet-road, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Orme, Mr. Benjamin Leak, to Miss Christiana Baxter, both of Hunslet.

## DEATHS.

SIBREE.—May 8, at Devizes, aged fifty-five, Rachel Sibree, of Albert-villas, Kingdown, Bristol, sister of the Rev. John Sibree, of Coventry, and daughter of the late Rev. John Sibree, of Frome.  
ADAMS.—May 25, at 47, Cliffe, Lewes, of epilepsy, Mr. Geo. Adams, eldest son of the late Mr. John Adams, of the same town.  
DUDLEY.—May 24, at Merchant's-parade, Hotwells, Bristol, aged fifty-nine, Mr. Thos. C. Dudley, a preacher of the Baptist Itinerant Society for thirty-seven years.  
COOPER.—May 27, in his eighty-second year, at Surrey-place, Norwich, the residence of his daughter, the Rev. James Cooper, for more than forty years a faithful minister of Christ among the Independent denomination. When unfitted for preaching by increasing feebleness, he employed his pen in the service of his Divine Master, until entirely incapacitated by paralysis. His end was peace.  
AINSLIE.—May 27, at his residence, Rowntree, Edmonton, after a long and very painful illness, Charles Ainslie, Esq., in the forty-third year of his age.  
CRISP.—May 30, the Rev. George Steffe Crisp, of Lowestoft, aged seventy-seven years. The same date, fifty years ago, was the Sabbath on which he first assembled the Independent Sunday-school, in Lowestoft, of which he was the founder.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, May 27.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£28,256,730	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion ....	13,606,730
		Silver Bullion ....	—
	£28,256,730		£28,256,730

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£11,151,805
Reserve .....	3,137,326	Other Securities ..	30,163,795
Public Deposits ..	8,002,346	Notes .....	7,882,990
Other Deposits ....	13,642,718	Gold & Silver Coin	893,289
Seven Day and other Bills .....	536,205		
	£40,091,469		£40,091,469

May 28, 1863.

W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—RELIEF AND REMEDY.—It is useless here to enter into the question, how this Ointment works such astounding cures of all descriptions of sores, ulcers, bad legs, and scrofulous eruptions. Sufficient is it for all sufferers to know that the united testimony of thousands proves the healing powers of Holloway's Ointment and earnestly recommends its trial to all afflicted with these maladies. When this treatment is once commenced the ease and comfort it bestows will induce its steady continuance till the cure is completed. These excellent remedies can be purchased everywhere, either at home, in the colonies, and foreign countries, and the method of using them is plainly printed and wrapped round each package.—[Advertisement.]

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 1.

The supply of wheat from Essex and Kent to this morning's market was small, and the trade remains without alteration since Monday last, the prices of that day being well supported. There is only a moderate enquiry for foreign wheat, and the business transacted to-day is at about the currency of this day week. Barley a steady sale, at previous quotations. Beans firm. Peas without alteration. The return shows a large arrival of foreign oats for the past week; this, however, met a fair demand on Wednesday and Friday; but there being a further addition to the supply this morning, the trade to-day is very quiet, at about the currency of Monday last.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; household ditto, 5½d to 7d.

## BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 1.

We were fairly supplied with foreign stock in our market to-day; but its general quality was very middling, and sales progressed slowly, at about previous currencies. The show of English and Scotch-fed beasts here, this morning, was reasonably good, and nearly all breeds came to hand in prime condition. The attendance of buyers was moderate, and the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at Thursday's decline in the quotations. A very few superior Scots realised 6s, but the general top figure for them was 4s 10d per 8lbs. The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire comprised 2,500 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; and from Scotland, 250 Scots and crosses. There was a fair average supply of sheep in the pens, in good saleable condition. Prime Down and half-breeds moved off slowly, at the quotations of last Monday; otherwise, the trade was somewhat heavy, at a decline in the currencies of 2d per 8lbs. Lincolns sold at 4s to 4s 4d per 8lbs. The best Down were worth 4s 10d. Lambs, the supply of which was only moderate, moved off slowly, at from 6s 4d to 6s 8d per 8lbs. A few very superior Down and half-bred Lambs realised 7s per 8lbs. Calves were a slow sale on former terms, viz., from 4s to 6s per 8lbs. The supply was



moderate. The sale for pigs was heavy, at barely last Monday's prices.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse heads	3	4	3	6	
Second quality	2	3	4	4	
Prime large exen.	4	6	4	8	
Prime foot, &c.	4	8	4	10	
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	10	
Second quality	4	0	4	4	
Pr. coarse woolled	4	6	4	8	
Buckling calves, 12s to 20s.			Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 28s each.		

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 1.

The supply of town and country-killed meat is by no means extensive. The trade, however, is in a sluggish state, and prices have a downward tendency.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3	10	3	2	4
Middling ditto	3	4	3	8	6
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	4
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	4
Large pork	3	6	4	0	6
			Lamb 5s 4d to 6s 4d.		

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, June 2.

TEA.—The amount of business recorded in this market has been to a very limited extent, operations having been suspended until the public sales, a large quantity being announced for competition.

SUGAR.—There has been a fair amount of business transacted in this market to-day for West India, chiefly for home consumption, and quotations have remained steady. In refined qualities full prices are current for dried goods.

COFFEES.—There has been a moderate business doing in colonial descriptions, and previous quotations are fully maintained.

RICES.—There has been but an exceedingly dull inquiry, and there is no change to be noticed in prices.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,254 skins butter, and 3,111 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 13,183 casks butter, and 918 bales of bacon. The transactions in the Irish butter market are still very limited; a few finest Clonmells sold at 4s landed, and third and fourth Corks at 7s and 8s. But Dutch early in the week declined 4s, and afterwards rallied 2s, closing at 5s to 5s 6d. The bacon market ruled very firm, and for prime fresh Waterford there was a steady sale, at 6s on board.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 1.—The supply of home-grown old potatoes has fallen off, and the receipts of foreign produce have been very small, but the demand is by no means active. Nevertheless, the currency for Flukes is 160s to 180s per ton. Other kinds are selling at 80s to 120s per ton. The supply of new produce is moderately good, and prices range from 10s to 12s per cwt. The imports last week were confined to 10 baskets from Rotterdam, and 5 tons from Guernsey.

WOOL, Monday, June 1.—Notwithstanding that the export demand is still inactive, holders of most kinds of home-grown wool are firm, and previous rates are fairly supported. Down qualities, however, move off heavily, and late rates are barely supported. The stock of English wool on offer on the continent is limited.

SEEDS, Monday, June 1.—The seed market, as usual at this period of the year, is quiet. Holders of American red seed continue firm. Some parcels have been taken during the past week at full prices for foreign account. In white seed and triffol there is nothing passing.

OIL, Monday, May 25.—Lined oil moves off slowly at 45 to 45s 3d per cwt on the spot. The demand for other oils is by no means active, but have steadily supported previous quotations. French spirits of turpentine realised 97s per cwt. Refined petroleum is 9d per gallon.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, May 30.—Flax moves off slowly, at late rates. Hemp is steady, and clean old Russian remains quoted at 88s to 89s 10s per ton. Jute is held at previous rates; but the demand is very inactive. Coir goods steadily support late prices.

COALS, Monday, June 1.—Market heavy, without alteration from last day's rates. Huttons 16s 6d, Haswell 16s 6d, Hartlepool 16s 3d, Swindon Hartlepool 16s, Kellie 16s 6d, Caradoc 16s 3d, Hugh Hall 14s 9d, Russell Huttons 15s, Tanfield 15s 6d, Hartley's 15s, Wylam 15s 6d, Wharfedale 14s 3d, Norton Anthracite, 22s.—Fresh arrivals, 36; left from last day, 32.—Total, 68.

TALLOW, Monday, June 1.—The tallow trade is inactive to-day; nevertheless, produce is without change in price. 8s, Petersburg Y.C. is quoted at 43s per cwt on the spot, 43s for June, and 46s for October to December delivery. Town tallow 42s per cwt net cash. Rough fat is selling at 2s 2d per 8lbs.

## Advertisements.

TEETH!



TEETH!

OSTEO IDON.

Patent, March 1, 1861. No. 560.

GABRIEL'S self-adhesive patent indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation. One set lasts a lifetime, and warranted for mastication or articulation. Purest material only, at half the usual cost.

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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

(Diploma, 1815).

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE;  
34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;  
134, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL; and  
65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Consultations gratis. For an explanation of their various improvements, opinions of the press, testimonials, &c., see "Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth." Post free on application.

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\* One visit only required from Country Patients.

**SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA AND PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA AND PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

**ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.**

\* Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

**HOUSES RENT FREE** by joining the ALLIANCE NATIONAL LAND, BUILDING, and INVESTMENT SOCIETY. Send a stamp and get a Prospectus from the Office, 11, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C. Agents wanted.

HARPER TWELVETREES, Chairman.  
JOHN NOBLE, Jun., Secretary.

**RIMMEL'S PERFUME FOUNTAIN**, as used in Princess Alexandra's Bridal Boudoir, forms an elegant adjunct to the Drawing-room, Ball-room, Supper-table, &c. Price from 1l. 10s.  
96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill.

**TEETH.**—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELEY, and SONS' system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY, as shown and specially commended at the International Exhibition, Class 17, No. 3,556. Teeth from 5s. Sets from five guineas. —30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. For the efficacy and success of this system vide "Lancet."

TENDER FEET.

**THE PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS** and SHOES are the most easy ever invented.  
HALL and CO., Sole Patentees, 6, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

**LOSS OF APPETITE, WEAKNESS, &c.**—A TONIC.—Dr. Hasall and the Medical Profession recommend that valuable stimulant, "WATERS' QUININE WINE." Manufactured only by ROBERT WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C. Sold by grocers, Italian warehousemen, and others, at 30s. a dozen.

Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

**KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.**—These Pills cleanse the stomach from bile, correct the functions of the liver and bowels, and purify the blood in so marvellous a manner, that the patient, as it were, becomes a new being. To preserve good health, all should take one dose of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

Sold throughout the Empire, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

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